The Chicago Tribune.

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Male Help.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as salesman in a millinery or fancy goods house.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Merchant Tailors—A first-rate and experienced cutter is open for a situation either in town or country. Address L W, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As a cutter in some responsible merchant tailoring establishment. CUTTER, Box 1181, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—As tinner or jobber and sheet iron worker. Address CHAS. A. HART-MAN, 147 South Wells-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Merchant Tailors—A good cutter is now open for an engagement; has nine years' experience. Good city references given. Address J L, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as salesman in a dry goods store.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced engineer, to run most any kind of engine; good references. Address H S, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk in some respectable business, by a young man from the East.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as tenor in a church choir.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a gentleman of experience in a first-class mercantile house.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—A widow lady of education and refinement is desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper, or as governess in a family where there are young children.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—In a dry goods or fancy store, by two young ladies of some experience. Good references given. Call on or address, for three days, SALESWOMAN, 218 West Lake-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl, to do general housework. Good references given. Address 37 Huron-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a woman of experience in making home made bread and pies, a situation in a first-class confectionery or bakery. Address Mrs. E K, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good cook in a small private family. Good references furnished. Apply at 80 Third-av.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Sights and Secrets of the National Capital.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.

AGENTS—Wanted—New Sectional Map of Missouri now ready.

AGENTS—Wanted—$30 to $75 per week.

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECEIPT BOOK.

AGENTS Wanted—PRESIDENT GRANT AND CABINET.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, to sell our Improved White Wire Clothes-lines.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN SPRING STEEL SCROLLS.

AGENTS—Wanted—For DR. MARCH'S NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Dr. WM. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Maps, Charts, Photographs.

AGENTS—Wanted—Call or write at once for terms of a new article.

AGENTS—Wanted — Immediately. Male and female.

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $30 per week.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. Address Mrs. W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6668, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—And County Rights for sale everywhere, for Koerner's fluid gas. Apply to CHAS. KOERNER & CO., No. 134 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted — Ladies only — For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. Address Mrs. W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6668, Chicago.

Machinery.

CUSTOM-MADE LEATHER BELTING for sale, manufactured by MUNSON & WHITMARSH, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Two-story shop and 8-horse power engine and shafting, in Chicago. Inquire of SIDNEY THOMAS, Room 7 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—The steam-engine now in use at the Ionic Mills.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine.

FOR SALE—Stationary and portable steam engines. A. H. WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—A 40-horse power engine and boiler.

FOR SALE—H. B. Smith's celebrated patent machinery for working wood. W. K. MANNING.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines.

FOR SALE—At McGregor's, 22 South Canal-st.

WANTED—One second-hand rotary boiler for paper mill. Address McCABE & FITCH, Chicago.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $30,000, to extend a well established woollen manufacturing business. Address STURGES, McALLISTER & CO.

PARTNER—Wanted—An energetic man with $1,000 cash, in a good paying business.

PARTNER—Wanted—Only $800 capital required.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of $3,000 in an old established business.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $1,000 in a manufacturing business.

PARTNER Wanted—Only $600 cash capital required.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of John ...

Female Help.

Miscellaneous.

Board and Lodging.

Wanted.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Question Solved.

Mr. Boutwell Secretary of the Treasury.

Hamilton Fish, of New York, Secretary of State.

General Rawlins, of Illinois, Secretary of War.

Mr. Washburne's Nomination as Minister to France Confirmed.

Interview Between the President and the Foreign Ambassadors.

Action of the Senate on the Public Credit Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

THE CABINET QUESTION SETTLED.

The Cabinet question, about which Washington politicians have been in such excitement for several days, has been finally solved by the President. It was telegraphed last night that the new appointments would be made to-day, and everybody was wide awake this morning to get the earliest indication of the selections. Great crowds were at the Senate, and the hour from noon to one o'clock was spent in anxious expectancy. It was generally believed, as it has been for some time, that Governor Boutwell would get the Treasury Department. But it was known that New Yorkers were pressing several candidates, and many of the Governor's supporters feared that the President would feel obliged to try and comply with their wishes. The name of Hamilton Fish has been on Grant's slate all the while for the mission to England, and no longer ago than yesterday he told a couple of Senators that he intended to give that place to Mr. Fish. Rumor, however, that he finally concluded to appease New York with the State Department and carry out his original plan of putting the Treasury under the charge of Boutwell. The Senate galleries were cleared as soon as the nominations came in, and the Cabinet appointments and that of the French Mission were at once confirmed without reference and unanimously, the compliment in this respect to Washburne being very unusual. His appointment to France, and that of Gen. Rawlins to the War Department, surprised nobody. The nominations as a whole are satisfactory to the people here. Some people think Fish will not accept, but the President probably knew his views before giving him the appointment.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

There was nothing of special importance at the State Department to-day. Mr. Washburne was at his place for an hour or two, but, having tendered his resignation, did not do any special business. Mr. Borie spent the greater part of the day with Admiral Porter in acquainting himself with the duties of his office. Mr. Cox was engaged for a while in looking over matters needing early alteration, and then formally received the heads of bureaus. Mr. Creswell was hard at work, and has already got several hundred applications for Post Offices. Mr. Hoar was qualified to practice before the bar of the Supreme Court, and advised with the President concerning some matters left over by Mr. Evarts. Assistant Secretary Hartley had charge of things at the Treasury.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House was visited to-day by a great section of the noble army of office-seekers. They were not admitted in a body to the President, presented their papers, passed out, and doubtless think the work is done. The various members of the diplomatic body called at 10 o'clock, and as usual, brief speech-making took place. An hour later a considerable delegation of Georgians called, and stated their grievances, to which the President responded that he meant to secure law and order down there, so that every man could be free in his opinions and expressions of them. He also said he hoped the Georgia Legislature would adopt the new constitutional amendment.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

Commissioner Delano was overrun with visitors this morning, and before noon was compelled to close his doors and decline seeing people. He says he will hold every man in the revenue service to a rigid and direct accountability for the manner in which he performs his duties, and will remove every official whom he finds idle, corrupt, or inefficient.

APPOINTMENTS DETERMINED UPON.

Among the officers said to be determined upon to-day are three—Judge F. Woods, to be retained Postmaster at Columbus, O.; Prof. Monroe, of Ohio, to be Minister to Brazil; Sumner has urged Motley strongly for England, and believes he will be appointed. The President said he should not remove Hale from Madrid at present. Mr. Sumner thinks Marsh will be retained in Italy, while many believe Shellabarger, of Ohio, is going there. Clay's resignation of the Russian Mission has been received.

CONGRATULATORY.

A large number of Illinoisians called on Mr. Washburne to-night, and presented him with congratulatory resolutions, to which he responded in a happy and feeling manner.

BLACKLEY IN THE ROLE OF THE BULLY.

Blackley has at last proved a perfect success as a bully. This morning he watched for Mr. Roberts, who came to the Revenue Bureau and attempted to assault him with a heavy cane. Roberts, however, evaded him and passed into the building. Soon after Deputy Harland came along, when Blackley struck him over the head twice and knocked him down. Harland got up and grappled Blackley, and was getting the better of him when Blackley was pulled away. The latter then gave himself up to the magistrate, and was bound over in three hundred dollars to appear.

A NEW STYLE OF JOB.

Mr. Pomeroy, to-day, introduced an entirely new style of job. It grants a hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Kansas to a company hereafter to be organized, to build a dam across the Kansas River at Lawrence. The land is to be selected from the public domain, anywhere in Kansas, by a State agent, appointed by the Governor. The object of the dam, as stated, is to create a water power and slack water navigation.

GOVERNOR OF WYOMING.

General J. A. Campbell, of General Schofield's staff, is to be appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory.

ORDER REVOKED.

The President, to-day, on the recommendation of Mr. Rollins, made two or three days ago, revoked the order issued by Mr. Evarts, suspending or setting aside the suits at St. Louis against Neal, Lawrence, Able and others, for alleged internal revenue frauds.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR

last night sent to the Governor of Massachusetts his resignation from the Supreme Court bench of that State.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. WASHBURNE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following correspondence has taken place between the President of the United States and Mr. Washburne:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.

To the President:

When you did me the honor to confer upon me the appointment of Secretary of State, I felt constrained to state to you that my health would prevent me from holding the position for any considerable length of time. I am already admonished that a proper discharge of the duties of the office would involve more labor and responsibility than I am willing to undertake in justice to the public interest and myself. If convenient and agreeable to you I would be glad to have you name my successor at as early a moment as you deem practicable, and you will please consider this as my resignation, to take effect as soon as my successor is qualified and ready to enter on the discharge of the duties of the office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.

To Hon. E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR: Your resignation of the office of Secretary of State, with reasons for the same, is received. In accepting it, I do so with regret. ...

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

A DELEGATION OF GEORGIANS WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation of members of the Georgia Legislature, headed by Foster Blodgett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and accompanied by J. H. Clift, Member of Congress, Colonel ...

The Diplomatic corps then withdrew.

OTHER VISITORS.

The crowd of visitors at the Executive Mansion was greater than at any day since the President entered upon the duties of his office. Private interviews were granted to many of the callers, including Senators Cole, Cragin, Kellogg, Sumner, Drake, Schurz, Williams, Sawyer, Stewart, and Senator Fowler, of Tennessee; Governor Reed, of Florida, and also many Representatives, among them Messrs. Banks, Hawley, Payne, Darling and others. Besides this a vast number of persons were admitted to the President's office before 12 o'clock, the hour of closing the doors to visitors.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Cox received a large number of visitors at the Interior Department this morning.

ARMY TRANSFER.

By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier General George P. Ihrie, Paymaster is relieved from duty in the Pay District of Kentucky, and assigned to duty in the District of San Francisco, and ordered to report without delay to Deputy Paymaster General Hiram Leonard, in charge of that district.

APPOINTMENT.

Holmes T. Offley was to-day formally appointed Chief Clerk of the Navy Department.

CUSTOMS.

Customs receipts from March 1st to 6th inclusive, $5,9 350.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

Commissioner Delano was completely overrun with visitors this morning.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate having been in executive session a few minutes, confirmed Mr. Washburne as Minister to France, in place of Mr. Dix, resigned; also, Mr. Boutwell as Secretary for the Treasury; General Rawlins, for the War; and Hamilton Fish, for the State Department.

NOMINATIONS.

The following names were also sent in to-day: James Longstreet, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of New Orleans; James F. Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans; ...

Governor Curtin's name was not sent in as Minister to Russia.

THE CINCINNATI OFFICES—WHO ARE FIGURING FOR POSITION.

The fight over the Cincinnati offices grows more interesting as new candidates appear upon the scene of action, and before all the offices are filled there is likely to be an exceedingly warm contest between various combinations. ...

Grant had, however, determined upon a change, and it will accordingly be made. ...

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The President will receive the officers of the army at the Executive Mansion to-morrow.

No change has been made in the Navy Department by Secretary Borie. He was engaged the greater portion of the day with Admiral Porter in acquainting himself with the duties pertaining to the department and the changes necessary to be made.

Among the applicants for the Postmastership at Washington City is Mrs. Josephine S. Griffin, a prominent advocate of female suffrage.

The removal of the Internal Revenue Bureau to the north wing of the Treasury Department was commenced this afternoon, but will probably be a week or ten days before the entire clerical force is in the new quarters.

Twenty tons of mail matter were forwarded Tuesday from the terminus of the Pacific Railroad to California—ten tons also being forwarded from Ogden, Utah.

A report prevails that Major General Schofield will be assigned to the command of the Pacific coast vice General Halleck.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

SENATE.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Various bills were reported back from committees, among them the following:

By Mr. ROSS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, For the relief of settlers on Indian land in Kansas.

By Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, For the reorganization of the navy with amendments. Ordered printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills on leave were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. WILSON—Granting two million acres of public land for the benefit of public schools in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. ...

By Mr. HOWARD—Authorizing the Michigan Southern Railroad to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. POOLE—To dispense with the test oath in the service. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. POMEROY—For the improvement of the Kansas River and the relief of actual settlers on Indian lands in Kansas.

By Mr. CORBETT—To establish a Department of Indian Affairs. ...

By Mr. COLE—To encourage and facilitate telegraphic communications. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. SUMNER—Relating to telegraphic communications between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. FERRY—to enforce the Fourteenth Article of amendment to the constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

BILL TO STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

The Senate then took up the bill to strengthen the public credit, and relating to contracts for payment of coin.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by striking out the second section, which legalizes contracts to be hereafter made, specifically paid in coin. ...

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment. ...

Mr. COLE was in favor of striking out the section on account of its effect on business in California, which was generally done on a coin basis. ...

Mr. WILLIAMS was in favor of retaining the section, although he did not attach much importance to it. ...

Mr. HOWARD was opposed to the section because he thought it an encroachment on the rights of States. ...

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

DEBATE CONTINUED ON THE BILL TO STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

The Senate resumed legislative session at 3 o'clock, and continued the consideration of the bill to strengthen the public credit, the question being on Mr. Sumner's motion to strike out the second section.

Mr. Howard's amendment providing that the contract shall be written was modified by making the second section read: ...

The section as modified was agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD argued in favor of striking out the second section. ...

Mr. STEWART was in favor of striking out the section or of amending it so as to read ...

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. SUMNER, CORBETT, FERRY, WILLIAMS and MORTON, all of whom argued against the second section.

Mr. MORTON confessed his surprise at the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States ...

Finally the question was taken on Mr. Stewart's amendment, and it was rejected.

The question recurred on Mr. Sumner's amendment to strike out the second section, and resulted—yeas, 27; nays, 14—as follows:

YEAS.

Bayard,	Gilbert,	Scott,
Boreman,	Kellogg,	Sprague,
Carpenter,	McDonald,	Stewart,
Casserly,	Norton,	Stockton,
Conkling,	Nye,	Sumner,
Corbett,	Pratt,	Thurman,
Cragin,	Robertson,	Trumbull,
Ferry,	Sawyer,	Vickers,
Fessenden,	Schurz,	Willey—27.

NAYS.

Abbott,	Hamilton,	Ramsey,
Anthony,	Hamlin,	Sherman,
Brownlow,	Morton,	Warner,
Drake,	Osborn,	Williams—14.
Grimes,	Patterson,	

So the section was struck out.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the first section by providing that it shall not apply to 5-20 bonds. Rejected—yeas, 13; nays, 30, as follows:

...

Mr. MORTON moved to amend the first section ...

by striking out after the word "law," the words "authorizing the issue of any such obligation," so it will read, "and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States," except in cases where the law has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, &c. He explained his amendment by showing that it was not in every case that the law authorizing the issuing of bonds provided for the manner in which they were to be paid. That provision was sometimes made in the laws, and therefore this section should be made general in its effect.

Mr. MORRILL opposed the amendment, and said the Senator from Indiana was going as far in his doctrines as Mr. Pendleton, who had attained such notoriety on that question.

Mr. MORTON retorted that the Senator from Vermont either did not know his (Morton's) position, or did not know Pendleton's. He went on to argue that if the currency returned to specie payments before any of these bonds became due, such bonds would have to be paid in gold, and if they fell due before the resumption of specie payment they could not be paid in gold. Therefore, he felt that all this legislation was superfluous, except as to its effect on the value of the bonds.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected—14 to 32.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned until Monday next.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 11.

THE ROGERS MURDER CASE.

The statement of Cunningham about the Rogers murder is generally disbelieved. The Evening Post declares it to be a tissue of falsehoods, and says none of his statements can be verified.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S CABINET.

Bets are being made to-night that another change of Cabinet will occur within a week. The appointment of Hamilton Fish is not generally satisfactory to New York politicians. The appointment of Boutwell had a good effect on Wall street. Foreign bankers were free purchasers of bonds, on the belief that the appointment of Boutwell would be popular in Europe.

WALL STREET.

The bond market was active and buoyant, and gold weak. The stock market was lower and unsettled. The decline was not marked, but rail road, miscellaneous and express shares participated in it alike.

THE NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE

held its first meeting to-day. The business amounted to 8,000 shares, of which Erie had a large proportion.

FISK VS. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the case of Fisk against the Union Pacific Railroad, Ames and Dillon were held in $20,000 each, and the others in $10,000, to answer in twenty days. The Directors, at a meeting to-day, respected the injunction, and adjourned to meet at Washington next Wednesday.

MILD WEATHER.

The mild weather is breaking up the ice in North River. Boats are running to Newburg, with a fair prospect of reaching Albany by Saturday.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE REVENUE FRAUD CASES.

NEW YORK, March 11.—District Attorney Courtney has received instructions from the Attorney General's office at Washington to proceed at the earliest possible moment with the trial of Wm. Fullerton, A. A. Belknap and others.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ELECTION.

In accordance with Judge Barnard's injunction, the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad did not count to-day the votes given yesterday for the new board. McCormick, the reaper man, and General Dodge, late Congressman from Iowa, are the new Directors chosen. ...

CASE UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

In the case of Louis Jacobs vs. The Atlantic Navigation Company, in which plaintiff (colored) claims damages for being refused a first-class passage on the steamer to Savannah, ...

THE ROGERS MURDER—A CONFESSION.

A man named Cunningham, imprisoned for burglary, has made a confession that he was one of the Nineteenth street gang; that Jas. Logan killed Rogers, out of revenge for testifying against him in a burglary case. ...

RITUALISM IN CITY CHURCHES.

REAL ESTATE SPECULATION.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE REUNION.

The annual dinner of the alumni of Williams College, came off at the Astor House this evening. David Dudley Field presided, and speeches were made by the President, William Cullen Bryant, President Hopkins, Professor Carter, Judge Benedict and others. The reunion was a very pleasant affair.

THE IMPRISONED FENIANS.

The Board of Aldermen, this afternoon, adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with Warren and Costello, the Fenian prisoners, for their long and unjust imprisonment in Great Britain, and appointed committees to welcome them on their return to their adopted country.

BALTIMORE.

Board of Trade Resolution Relative to Cash Sales—Ex-President Johnson Entertained by the City Government.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—The Board of Trade of this city, at its first monthly meeting, ratified the action of the National Board in reference to cash sales of merchandise, by adopting the following preamble and resolution: ...

Ex-President Johnson arrived in this city at its special train at 11 o'clock to-day. ...

Mr. Johnson held a reception at the exchange during the afternoon, and thousands called on him.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—The reception of ex-President Johnson at the exchange ended at 3 o'clock, when he was escorted to Barnum's Hotel.

During the afternoon the Fire Department made a fine display with their engines in front of the hotel.

Dinner was served at half-past 5, and was followed by the toast, "Our guest, the patriot statesman, Andrew Johnson," to which was appended some extremely complimentary allusions to his past and future career.

Mr. Johnson briefly returned thanks. He felt more pride in being an American citizen to-night than he would in being inaugurated President over the ruins of a violated constitution. His deliverance was the greatest case of emancipation since the rebellion.

Hon Isaac D. Jones responded to the toast to the President of the United States, Governor Bowie to that of the State of Maryland, and ex-Governor Swann to our Representatives in Congress. Other toasts were given and speeches made, and the banquet did not terminate until a late hour.

EUROPE.

Great Britain.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE RECENTLY RELEASED FENIANS.

DUBLIN, March 11.

The committee appointed some time since to solicit amnesty for the imprisoned Fenians are about to raise funds by subscription for the relief of those who have been discharged from custody.

REDUCTION IN ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 11.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, made a statement in regard to the army estimates, showing a reduction of one million pounds in the total amount as compared with last year. He said the government proposes to partially accomplish this saving by reducing the forces in the colonies, except at military stations.

FORT WAYNE.

Election Called to Fill Legislative Vacancies—City Politics.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind, March 11.

According to the Governor's proclamation, the Sheriff of this county has called an election for the 23d instant to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Senators and Representatives. The old members will be elected without opposition.

Local politics are exciting considerable interest here, preparatory to the spring election of Mayor, City Clerk, Councilmen, etc.

Trains have been delayed by the snow, six inches having fallen yesterday and the night before.

OHIO.

General Sheridan En Route to Washington—Flattering Demonstrations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SALEM, O., March 11.

There was a large crowd, with flags and music, at the station to greet General Sheridan on his way East, on the Chicago & Cincinnati Express, to-day. The train did not stop long enough to give the General a chance to make a speech, but as it moved slowly off, he bowed his acknowledgments from the platform of the car. ...

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Closing Proceedings at Springfield.

Final Passage of the Resolution Relative to the Investment of State Bonds.

Bill Passed Repealing Certain Sections of the Warehouse Bill.

Report of a Bribery Investigating Committee in the New York Legislature.

The Franchise Amendment Ratified in the Maine and South Carolina Legislatures.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.

ADJOURNED.

The General Assembly adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon to meet again on the 14th of April next. Before adjournment both Houses had cleared the decks of all the bills on hand with a few exceptions, upon which action was postponed until April 14th.

CLOSING SCENES IN THE SENATE.

The closing scene in the Senate was quite impressive and even affecting. Some ten minutes before the hour of adjournment Senator Fuller rose and spoke feelingly and with much eloquence of the kind, generous and impartial manner in which Lieutenant Governor Dougherty had presided over their deliberations, and the cordial relations which had existed among the Senators. Messrs. Munn, Snapp, Strevell, Pinckney and Chittenden spoke in a similar manner. The venerable Lieutenant Governor responded in a manner that brought even the tears of the Senators, and concluded by declaring the Senate adjourned until the 14th proximo.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

During the session to-day a large number of bills were passed, among them one providing for the building of a new Insane Hospital. The bill is the same as the one providing for the building of the Northern and Southern Insane Hospitals, but defines no particular latitude or longitude for its location. It is intended to supersede both, or rather to give the Commissioners the authority to locate just where it seems best. Of course all the bills for erecting new insane hospitals are still pending as neither has passed through more than one house. It is believed that, when the General Assembly comes together in April, one at least of three bills will be agreed to.

IN THE HOUSE.

The proceedings in the House to-day were of a very desultory nature, that body taking up bills as they came from the Senate, one by one. Thanks to this there was very little hasty legislation. Some bills of a rather doubtful nature, which under other circumstances might have been crowded through, were postponed until after the recess, when they will receive the attention they deserve. A resolution was offered to pay the members of the Investigating Committee on the alleged Lake Front fraud the sum of fifty dollars for persistent labors, which will result in nothing. It was voted down almost unanimously.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE.

The Investigating Committee on the alleged attempt of Dr. Fowler to bribe Mr. Munson, submitted a mass of testimony which was not read, and a brief report which does not condemn Dr. Fowler, but which tries to exonerate Munson, saying that he went into the thing only to ascertain the truth of these rumors about corruption. The committee also say that from his excessive zeal he rather overdid the business. No recommendation was made and no action taken, and the matter will probably come up when they again meet.

RESOLUTIONS DISPOSED OF.

One resolution directing our Senators to vote for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act was sent to the Committee on Federal Relations to sleep forever, and another, offered on the Democratic side of the House, thanking Mr. Trumbull for his stand on the impeachment question, was laid on the table. Before the yeas and nays could be taken, the House adjourned.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the few bills of any interest that were passed was Mrs. Bradwell's, for the publication of the laws, &c., in her paper, a thing which she has engineered through with much ability. Gage's bill for the Riverside Water and Park Company, with power to supply water and gas to such parts of Lyons, Proviso and Cicero as may be hereafter included within the corporate limits of Chicago, was barely successful in getting through. The proposition to sell a strip of 44 feet in the land belonging to the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville for railroad use, was warmly debated but finally postponed by a decided vote.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE HOUSE

were very quiet. At one time an indication to indulge in cloting was manifest, but it was promptly checked by the Chair, and everything went on harmoniously up to five o'clock, though there was some difficulty in keeping a quorum in the hall, the desire to make the necessary preparations for getting off being irresistible.

CANAL COMMISSIONER HICKOX.

The secret history of the curious appointment of Virgil Hickox as Canal Commissioner is interesting and brief. After the passage of the bill, Democratic Senators held a meeting and decided to recommend to Governor Palmer the name of Alexander Starne. In this they were unanimous. Shepherd and another Senator were appointed a committee to communicate their wishes to the Governor. They called on him and Shepherd stated the desires of the Senators in regard to Mr. Starne, but added that he himself, was strongly in favor of Virgil Hickox. The Governor acted in accordance with Shepherd's suggestion, and put in a man whose nomination has utterly disgusted the Democrats here and elsewhere, and, I might add, everybody else. Mr. Goodell would have liked the place, and had a host of friends, and McClernand wanted it, but they are disposed of. The Democrats here are disgusted, since Hickox, while honest, is very averse to contributing to the aid of the party. He is well known to be a bitter and vindictive rebel Democrat, and the members of the organization do not like to have him put forward as the representative of their organization. In response to the universal wish of all parties, a motion was made this morning to reconsider Hickox's nomination, but the matter was laid on the table.

INVESTING THE STATE FUNDS.

The two houses this morning passed a resolution requesting the Governor to invest the funds in the State Treasury not required for immediate use in State bonds, or in United States gold-bearing bonds. The vote in the two houses was nearly unanimous. This is a very sensible movement.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

The Governor sent to the Senate to-day the names of Jacob Bunn, J. H. Beveridge and James C. Robinson, for State House Commissioners, under the new law. They were confirmed by a vote of 17 to 7. The reading of the names excited considerable commotion in the Senate, and in a few moments after confirmation Mr. Snapp introduced a bill to repeal the law. He made a sharp speech in favor of the repeal, and employed language, in expressing his disgust, more strong than courteous. A second reading was denied the bill by the application of the rules, and so the bill is dead. Much effort had been made to induce Governor Palmer to change the Commissioners, leaving, at least, one, if not two, of the old members out, but his judgment was against the change, and he refused to yield.

THE WAREHOUSE BILL.

The bill which passed the House, a short time since, to repeal what was known as the gambling sections in the Warehouse bill of 1867, that is, Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, was taken up to-day, and failed on its final passage, by a vote of 13 to 10, being one short of a constitutional majority. Shortly after, at the request of the friends of the bill, Mr. Van Dorston moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was carried, and the bill passed—ayes, 17; nays, 7—so the bill has passed both houses, and when the Governor has signed it, it will be the law.

LEGISLATIVE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 11.

SENATE.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Reports from various standing committees were made placing some twenty-five bills on file for a third reading. Among them was the bill to provide for the expenses of the General Assembly. There was a recommendation that the sum of three hundred dollars for each member for room rent, lights, fuel, &c., be stricken out.

Mr. MUNN moved to lay the amendment on the table, which called out some debate, and prevailed, and the bill passed—21 to 4.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

A message was received from the Governor announcing that he had nominated as Commissioners for the new State House Jacob Bunn, Jas. C. Robinson and J. H. Beveridge, who were confirmed, after an ineffectual attempt to refer the message to the Committee on Public Buildings, by 17 to 7.

TO VACATE ALLEYS IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

The bill to vacate certain alleys in East St. Louis for railroad purposes was reported back, and a motion to lay on the table elicited a long debate and was lost, and the bill referred to the Senator from Madison.

BILL TO REPEAL THE REGISTRY LAW.

The bill to repeal the Registry law was laid on the table till July 4.

ANOTHER STATE HOUSE BILL.

Mr. SNAPP introduced a bill to repeal all and every act heretofore passed in relation to the new State House, which was read a first time, and the Senate refused to suspend the rule to read it twice.

INSANE ASYLUM BILL.

The bill to locate and erect an Asylum for the Insane was called up and passed.

INVESTMENT OF STATE BONDS.

The House resolution to provide for investing the surplus funds of the State in gold-bearing bonds was concurred in.

BILLS PASSED.

House bills were taken up and passed to repeal the act in relation to test of Clerks and Sheriffs; to incorporate the Boston Law Institute; to incorporate the ordinance of lands; to incorporate the Liquid Fuel Company; legalizing the sale of certain franchises of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad; to incorporate the Mt. Olive Insurance Company; to amend the charter of the Rockford & Mississippi Railroad; ...

Sess 94, L. to amend the statute in relation to conveyances; to authorize County Courts to levy a tax on dogs; to incorporate the city of Murfreesboro; to amend the law of landlord and tenant; to amend the act concerning warehousemen and railroad companies; to incorporate the Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery; in relation to fires caused by locomotives; relative to the greater safety and security of public records; relative to practice in the Supreme Court; to provide for building a soldiers' monument at Mound City; to amend the charter of the Fox River Manufacturing Company; to incorporate the Union Life Insurance Company; relating to assessment and taxes of school districts; providing for keeping abstracts of real estate titles; to incorporate the Illinois Building Company; providing for an additional term of court in St. Clair county, amending the School law; legalizing the issue of bonds by the city of Kankakee.

THE STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. SNAPP moved to reconsider the vote by which Virgil Hickox was confirmed as Canal Commissioner, which was laid on the table.

OMNIBUS CONSENSUS.

To incorporate the Stony Island improvement Company; incorporate the Northwestern Construction Company; amend the act for the better security of mechanics; relative to paper contracts with the State.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The House resolution that the Industrial University ought to be conducted so as to be a mechanical and agricultural school rather than a classical one, was concurred in.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Riverside Water and Gas Works Company; incorporate the People's Savings Bank; providing for the appointment of an Assayer of Metals; supplementary to the act for erecting a new State House; to secure the endowment fund of the Illinois Agricultural College; amend the statute relative to wills.

SUFFRAGE BILL.

The bill to define citizenship and the rights of suffrage in certain cases, which legalizes the naturalization papers heretofore issued by County Courts, was laid on the table.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

The House bills passed fixing the times of holding County Courts in Macoupin; providing for the interchange of holding courts in Cook County; fixing the compensation of the Commissioners of the Penitentiary; incorporate the Young Men's Reading Institution; amend the act for the assessment of property; incorporating the Union Transfer Company.

RESOLUTIONS CONCURRED.

The House resolutions were concurred in to print 15,000 copies of the report of the Agricultural Society for distribution; 500 copies of the Gross Statutes by the Secretary of State; to furnish each member with one copy of either the State Journal or the State Register at a cost of $4 each, to be sent by express, at the cost of the State; that the managers of the Soldiers' Home send the soldiers therein to the National Asylum, and the home be used for the children of deceased soldiers.

THANKS.

Messrs. FULLER, MUNN, SNAPP, and PINCKNEY, and the SPEAKER occupied the last few minutes of the session in expressing thanks to the Senate and the Speaker for the kindness and cordiality which had existed during the meeting.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5 o'clock the hammer fell and the Senate adjourned until April 14th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CORRECTION.

Mr. ROSS, of Fulton, was incorrectly reported in day before yesterday's proceedings as voting for the State House bill. His vote has always been cast against it.

BILLS ACTED ON.

The standing committees reported bills.

The motion to strike the enacting clause out of the bill to incorporate the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad was lost—yeas, 4; nays, 39.

The bill was ordered to third reading—yeas, 57; nays, 14.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill to incorporate the Pneumatic Railroad Company.

RESOLUTIONS.

The joint resolution for printing copies of the report of the State Agent to the Paris Exposition was agreed to.

The resolution directing the Governor to have invested in gold-bearing bonds the funds in the Treasury not immediately in use, was adopted.

The resolution calling on Illinois Senators and Representatives to support the proposition for placing the control of telegraph lines in the hands of the General Government, and co-mingling it with the postal service, was reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, but opposition being made, was withdrawn.

RECORDER'S COURT BILL.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill relative to the Recorder's Court of Chicago.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The bill remitting certain State taxes to aid in the improvement of Kaskaskia River was passed—yeas, 47; nays, 15.

OTHER BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ACTED ON.

The bill to obtain the portraits of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Governor was indefinitely postponed.

The substitute for the Senate resolution relative to taking a recess was agreed to. The time for reassembling remains April 14th.

The resolution passed giving the official reporters four days after the close of the session to write up the debates.

A resolution was adopted to furnish each member with a bound copy of the State Journal or Register.

RAILROAD LAND GRANT BILL.

The bill to sell to the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad a portion of the grounds of the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville was taken up.

Mr. BAILEY moved its indefinite postponement.

Messrs. CHILDS, BURKE and DINSMOOR supported the bill, and said all the ground there would ever have to be sold.

Mr. PARKER stated that the managers reported that the asylum had not now ground enough.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was agreed to—yeas, 44; nays, 38.

The Senate amendments to House bills were concurred in.

BILLS PASSED.

At the afternoon session the following Senate bills passed: To incorporate the Illinois Land Company; to furnish books for the State Library; to incorporate Lake Academy; to establish schools in Bloomington; to incorporate the St. Louis & Morrison Railroad Company; to protect lives at railway crossings; to incorporate the St. Louis, Pana & Decatur Railroad Company; ...

SENATE AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILLS CONCURRED IN.

The bill regulating the fees of county officers was taken up, the question being on the House concurring in the Senate amendment exempting Sheriffs from the operation of the law.

A resolution to postpone the matter till April 14 was carried—yeas, 63; nays, 30.

The Senate bill to amend the act to incorporate the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad Company was passed.

STATE BOARD OF STATISTICS.

The bill to provide for a State Board of Statistics was ordered printed and made the special order for April 14.

SOUTH BRANCH CANAL BILL.

The bill for a canal on the south fork of the South Branch was indefinitely postponed—yeas, 48; nays, 15.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Messrs. Findlay and Callaway obtained permission to record their votes for the constitutional amendment.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

The Senate bill to provide for the publication of the laws in the Chicago Legal News was passed.

BILLS POSTPONED.

The bill to incorporate the St. Louis Railroad Company, and the bill to locate and carry on the Asylum for the Insane, were postponed until April 14th.

EXTRA PAY ASKED AND DENIED.

Mr. LANNING offered a resolution that the members of the Lake Front Investigating Committee be paid fifty dollars each for services on that committee. He explained the amount of labor performed by them at night. The resolution was voted down.

Mr. Bradshaw had his vote recorded against the constitutional amendment.

TENURE-OF-OFFICE LAW.

Mr. CALLAWAY offered a joint resolution calling on our Senators in Congress to use all their efforts to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act. Mr. Callaway spoke in its support as being the wish of the Republicans of this State.

Mr. DINSMOOR moved to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A motion to lay on the table was not agreed to, and the resolution referred—yeas, 39; nays, 6.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

To amend Chapter 101 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Wills," and to incorporate the Riverside Water and Gas Company; to furnish water and gas in Lyons, Proviso and Cicero.

THE MUNSON BRIBERY CASE.

The Investigating Committee reported on the alleged attempt to bribe Representative Munson that Mr. Munson engaged in the matter to expose transactions of an unlawful nature, but that in his zeal the thing had been overdone.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Ward no recommendation was made.

THE STATIONERY FRAUDS.

Mr. PORTER offered a resolution, which was adopted, endorsing the Printing Committee and all its members for the exposure of frauds in printing contracts. Further consideration of the report of the Investigating Committee was postponed till April 14th.

RESOLUTION TABLED.

Mr. MERRITT offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, that the thanks of the Assembly be tendered to Mr. Trumbull for his course in the impeachment trial.

ADJOURNMENT.

Adjourned until April 14th.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, March 11.

The Legislature of 1869 adjourned at 11 o'clock this morning. No business of importance was done in either house, and there were only 7 Senators and 26 Assemblymen present.

Last night the Governor sent in a couple of vetoes of bills authorizing minors to convey real estate, and this morning of a bill to vacate certain streets in Waupun; also bill fixing the salary of District Attorney of Milwaukee County at $3,000, and authorizing the Supervisors to pay clerk hire to the County Treasurer, on the ground that they were in violation of that clause of the constitution prohibiting an increase of salary to an officer during his term. No action was taken on the bill.

In the Senate a feeling communication was received from Lieutenant Governor Spooner, who had not been well enough to preside during the latter part of the session, expressing his thanks for the courtesy and forbearance of the Senators during the many acts of kindness and courtesy for the seven years during which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate, and his kindly feeling and good wishes.

Senator Hamilton, President pro tem., in a few words thanked the Senators for their kindness to him, expressing the opinion that on the whole the action of the Legislature had been sound.

In the Assembly, after the joint committee appointed to wait on the Governor had reported that he had no further communications to make, Speaker Thomson, with a few appropriate words expressive of his thanks for the courtesy and forbearance shown him in the discharge of the duties of presiding officer, and his hope that any erroneous decisions he might have made would not be carried in any wrong motives, and his belief that the highest interest of the State had been subserved by deliberations now about to close, declared the Assembly adjourned sine die.

All bills were enrolled and signed in time for action by the Governor. The number of acts submitted for his approval is 711.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 11.—In the Assembly to-day a bill was introduced prohibiting the Central, Erie, Hudson and Harlem Railroads from charging for freight carried 150 miles more than for through freight, and making other limitations.

Mr. Hayes made a lengthy report on the subject of alleged legislative corruption in connection with the railroad legislation of last winter, from which it appears that Daniel Drew testified that half a million dollars was drawn from the treasury of the Erie road by Eldridge, ...

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 10.—The Governor's message transmitting the 15th amendment was taken up and read by both houses, to-day. The Governor says it is a source of great gratification to lovers of liberty and of republican principles throughout the country that Congress has at this further pledge that the declaration of our fathers, "all men are created equal," shall be recognized as a reality and no longer considered as mere words. The ratification of this amendment by your body, and the recognition of its requirements, together with those of the fourteenth amendment, which are as yet disregarded, will secure for us full and complete recognition as a State, dissipate our political differences, and set at rest, finally and forever, the feeling of uncertainty and insecurity which now exist, and disturb a large portion of our people.

The Fifteenth Amendment has been made the special order for Friday in the Senate, and to-morrow in the House.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—The House passed the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution to-day—74 to 60.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 11.—The State Senate has ratified the constitutional amendment by a party vote of 18 to 15.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, March 11.—The bill to increase the State revenue by taxing premiums of insurance companies, which had passed, was re-considered, and after much discussion, postponed indefinitely.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, March 11.—The General Railroad bill giving a charter to any party who desires to construct a railroad, was defeated in the House to-day by a vote of 67 to 61.

Both branches of the Legislature, to-day, passed the resolution adopting the Fifteenth Article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, March 11.—In the House to-day the woman suffrage proposition was rejected—16 to 38.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 11.—The General Assembly passed the joint resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Murderer to be Executed To-Day.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 11—Clifton Harris, the Auburn murderer, will be executed to-morrow in the State Prison yard.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 11.

The Senate this morning reconsidered the vote by which the bill to delocalize all State swamp road appropriations heretofore made was lost yesterday, and after some discussion it was passed. It had already gone through the House and is a measure of great general importance to the Northern portion of the State.

The Senate also agreed to the House amendment to the bill graduating the price of Agricultural College lands which reduces the price of those classified as agricultural, and not as timber lands, to three dollars per acre.

This afternoon the Senate, in committee, agreed to a number of bills repealing a large number of grants of swamp lands for State roads, the roads not having been completed. It also agreed to a bill graduating the price of swamp lands from eight dollars for the best, to a minimum of 50 dollars, and providing that all swamp land scrip shall be received in payment thereof at its par value.

Another bill was also agreed to in committee which provides that permits for swamp lands must be issued before twenty days expire after the time any one becomes elected to them by contract or otherwise.

The House spent most of the day in Committee of the Whole, and agreed to about thirty measures, none of general importance.

...do not doubt that large sums were furnished with the intent of influencing legislation unlawfully, but so far as the committee has been able to obtain evidence, the moneys were not in fact used for the purpose intended, but went to enrich the members of the lobby. ...

NOTICE.

The Offices in the New Fire-proof TRIBUNE BUILDING will be ready for occupancy within two or three weeks. Applications for rental will now be received by Wm. C. Dow, No. 17 Mercantile Building, where full particulars may be ascertained.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.

Regular Communication of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, This Friday Evening, at 7 o'clock. Work. By order of W. M. GEO. F. BROWN, Sec'y.

MASONIC.

A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M. This Friday Evening, at 7½ o'clock. JOHN WHITLEY, Sec'y.

MASONIC.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M. Special Communication. For order of the W. M. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

MASONIC.

NOTICE—The Stockholders' Annual Meeting of the Chicago Masonic Benevolent Association will be held on Monday, the 15th inst., in Cleveland Lodge hall. CHAS. R. CHASE, Secretary.

Amusements.

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

The Ladies of the Union Park Congregational Church will renew their successful Dinner enterprise with

A Musical Treat and Readings,

THIS, FRIDAY EVENING, At Library Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

PIANISTS—Herr Louis Staab; Mdlle. Nicole (late of Geneva, Switzerland.)

MR. BAND on the Violoncello. MR. VAAS, unsurpassed on the Violin. MISS FRENCH and MR. HOWARD, Duets.

Songs by the HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

Readings by Prof. BOOTH and Hon. ROBERT HERVEY. Mr. Hervey will read the Popular Poem, "The Scotchman's Dream of Sir Walter Scott's Funeral."

TICKETS, 50 Cents. For sale at "Wright's," Opera House; Mattesson House; Reed's Temple of Music; and at the door of the Hall.

Grand Piano from Reed's Temple of Music.

The Skating Season.

WEST SIDE RINK.

Open Afternoon and Evening. Splendid Ice. Saturday Evening, March 13, Benefit of the Manager and Last Night of the Season.

Rice at Auction.

150 barrels RICE AT AUCTION, By Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

This Morning (FRIDAY) at 11 o'clock, At Their Salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

Trusses, &c.

SHOULDER BRACES.

Dr. MARSH'S Improved Suspender and Skirt Supporting Shoulder Braces are superior to anything heretofore offered. MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago.

Slate.

SLATE! SLATE!

DAVID WILLIAMS'

WHOLESALE WESTERN

School & Roofing Slate Emporium, Rear 98 Washington-st., Chicago.

Just Received, 500 Cases best Lehigh School Slate. Liberal discount to the trade. Correspondence solicited.

Financial.

$25,000 To Loan

On Improved City Real Estate, in sums of $3,000 or more, by LINN & SWAN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 15 Ublich's Block.

MONEY TO LOAN

On good South Side Real Estate Security, in sums from $3,000 to $6,000, from three to five years, at 10 per cent. W. D. STEEL, Room 3, No. 161 Dearborn-st.

Envelopes.

ENVELOPES.

I am now selling a very superior Envelope for $1 per box. Samples free by mail. T. W. MARTIN, 119 & 121 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

Stereoscopic Views of all kinds.

To Brickmakers.

EVERY BRICKMAKER IN THE U. S. Should send for circular of the DEAN Self-Tempering Stiff-Clay Brick Machine. BROWN BROTHERS, 226 and 228 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

New Publications.

A NEW ERA IN ILLUSTRATED JOURNALISM.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER for this week, commencing the Twenty-Eighth Volume, printed entirely in new and beautiful type and remodelled in all its departments, is introduced to the public as a model of excellence in Illustrated Journalism. The list of contributors to its literary columns will at once attest the high tone and standard of merit that it has assumed. Mr. Leslie, having secured the services of the most popular writers of fiction in its purest sphere, and of several celebrated authors in the fields of Science, Art and Industry, will, from week to week, develop his plan of improvement, in the publication of features so valuable and attractive as to command immediately the attention of those who desire to introduce an instructive and entertaining Illustrated Newspaper into their families.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS OF FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, for this week (No. 703), commencing Volume XXVIII, under the new era:

TEXT—Editorial: Progress of Science in America; Cuba and the Cuban Question, by Richard B. Kimball; Tongues from Tombs, by Hon. E. G. Squier; The Theft of the Opal, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; Tiger Hunting in Siberia, by Thos. W. Knox; The Prussian Terror (continued), by Alexander Dumas; Aboriginal Sculptors; Poetry—Earthly, by Richard B. Kimball; Lost at Sea, by Phœbe Cary; Solitude; Descriptive of Engravings, Art Gossip, Theatrical, Miscellaneous.

ENGRAVINGS—Portraits: Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Rev. Richard H. Steele, New Brunswick, N. J.; The Inauguration Ball—two engravings; The Inauguration of President Grant; Administering the Oath of Office, double-page engraving; Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated European Press—eight engravings; The Theft of the Opal, illustration of story; Tongues from Tombs—seven engravings; The African Race in Congress: Hon. J. W. Menard Addressing the House; Aboriginal Sculptors—two engravings; First Reformed Church, New Brunswick, N. J.; Smoked at Both Ends—comic.

FIVE WEEKS IN A BALLOON.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., Publish this day, THE SECOND EDITION OF FIVE WEEKS IN A BALLOON; OR, JOURNEYS AND DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA BY THREE ENGLISHMEN. By JULES VERNE. 1 Vol., 12 mo., Paper Cover, $1; Cloth, $1.50.

"Five Weeks in a Balloon" is, in a measure a satire on English books of African travel. So far as the geography, the inhabitants, the animals, and the features of the country are described, it is entirely accurate. It is, in some particulars, a survey of the whole field of African discovery, and in this way will often serve to refresh the memory of the reader. The mode of locomotion is, of course, purely imaginary and the incidents and adventures fictitious. The latter are abundantly amusing, and in view of the wonderful "travellers' tales" with which we have been entertained by African explorers, they can scarcely be considered extravagant.

Sent free by mail to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price.

Real Estate for Sale.

I have a Very Fine Brick House, On NORTH SIDE, to exchange for a good house on West Side. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

20 acres in Section 11, 39, 13. This can be had $500 under the market price if taken at once. MEADE & COE, 154 Washington-st.

Cottage and Lot on Polk-st., Near Clinton, at two-thirds its value. $3,700 cash. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

THREE ACRES—377x325 feet—fronting on Laurel, Elmira and Attica-sts. for only $3,500 per acre, by JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 128 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

80 feet on Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., east front, at a bargain if sold this week. T. D. ALLBRIGHT, No. 8 Lake-st.

Ten Acres on South Side

For $15,000 less than market value. $10,000 can be made in 90 days by selling Lots. GEO. H. HESS, 131 Clark-st.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

WENDELL & HYMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELLERS, Have removed from their old location, No. 87, to No. 99 LAKE-ST.

Elixir of Life.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE!

Nature's Great Restorer. Made and sold at 189 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill. Dr. G. C. HOWE.

Dry Goods.

NOTICE.

ROSS & GOSSAGE Will Close THEIR PRESENT STORE ON Saturday, March 13th, FOR REMOVAL, And Will Open Their NEW DOUBLE STORE, 106 and 108 STATE-ST., AND 56 & 58 Washington-st., ON MONDAY MORNING, March 15th., At 10 O'CLOCK.

Chicago Iron Works.

CHICAGO IRON WORKS, F. LETZ & SON, Proprietors. Nos. 84 to 92 South Franklin-st., CHICAGO, ILL., MANUFACTURERS OF IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS, Window Caps and Sills, Rolling Shutters, &c., Bank Vaults and Doors, Jail Doors and Cells, Iron Fencing, Gratings, Shutters and Bridge Bolts. All kinds of Wrought and Cast Iron for Building and Bridge Work. F. LETZ. GEO. F. LETZ.

Window Shades

WINDOW SHADES.

The only Exclusive Shade House in the West. All styles made to order. BELLAMY & HASKINS, 90 Randolph-st.

Watches.

STEM-WINDING WALTHAM WATCHES.

These Watches are of the well-known ¾-plate style and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.

It is well known, at least to the trade, that in this country Watches of this fine quality are not ever attempted to be made except at WALTHAM.

For sale by all leading Jewellers in Chicago.

Real Estate at Auction.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

By W. S. MITCHELL & CO., 119 South Clark-st., SATURDAY, March 13, at 7 o'clock p. m. 300 Lots on Cottage Grove, Drexel and Wharton-avs. 800 Lots in South Chicago. 125 Lots in South Chicago, 3 acre each, in line of Michigan Air Line Railroad, running from Port Huron to Chicago.

Rare Chance for Investment. Titles Perfect.

For plats and information inquire of C. FRISBIE, 119 South Clark-st.

Rice.

150 barrels RICE AT AUCTION, By Wm. A. Butters & Co., This Morning, at 11 o'clock. At 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

Rice.

150 barrels RICE AT AUCTION, By Wm. A. Butters & Co., This Morning, at 11 o'clock. At 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

Wanted.

DESK ROOM WANTED

In a pleasant office, (Real Estate preferred), 2d or 3d floor. Address, stating price, DESK ROOM, Tribune office.

Oranges.

ORANGES.

375 boxes choice, large Messina Fruit, all repacked, heavily bagged and in prime order, and for sale in lots to suit at very low figures. WM. H. SQUIRE, 187 South Water-st., corner Clark.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

Chester W. Ancel is no longer in our employ. CHARLES S. SAWYER & CO. Chicago, March 11, 1869.

A RARE CHANCE

For good men to sell a New Patent Article. For full particulars address CHARLES M. BROWN, 89 Cortlandt-st., New York City.

ALL PARTIES

Having left Old Pictures to be copied, at BRAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS, must call and secure them before the 15th of the present month.

$50,000

To Invest in Chicago Real Estate; also, Good Acre Property. Owners are invited to call, with descriptions and prices. WHITTLESEY, CASE & HEWITT, 118 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Ticket Holders in the United States Prize Concert of Wiggins, Bradford & Co.

STOCK NOTICE.

The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, ... Chicago, March 7, 1869. J. K. MURPHY.

Copartnership.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

... STEPHEN W. RAWSON (SEAL). JAMES LONGLEY (SEAL).

COPARTNERSHIP.

GEO. M. TISDALE is admitted as partner in our firm, to date from February 1, 1869. BLISS, MOORE & CO.

Brick Machine.

DEAN'S IMPROVED SELF-TEMPERING

"STIFF CLAY" BRICK MACHINE.

Machines, Yard, County and State Rights For Sale on Very Reasonable Terms.

The Machine may be seen in daily operation, and all persons interested are invited to call and investigate. We feel perfectly safe in saying that the

DEAN BRICK MACHINE IS THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

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NEW CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

General Grant has completed his Cabinet by nominating ex-Governor Hamilton Fish, of New York, for Secretary of State; Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, for Secretary of the Treasury, and General John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, Secretary of War.

Mr. Fish has been long known as among the distinguished men of New York. He is by profession a lawyer, but large wealth has made it unnecessary for him to practice much at the bar, and his life, except when in public office, has been rather literary than professional. He was a member of the Legislature of his native State—New York—more than thirty years ago; was a member of Congress from 1843 to 1845; was chosen Governor of the State in 1849; and from 1851 to 1856 was a Senator of the United States. The duties of these several offices he discharged to the satisfaction of his constituents, and without a shadow of reproach ever resting upon his name. So long as the Whig party was in existence he was an earnest Whig, and since the earliest organization of the Republicans he has never wavered in his allegiance to the principles of that party. Mr. Fish is of an old New York family, his father having been one of its earliest and most distinguished members; and there is not, probably, in that State a man more universally respected for his probity, unblemished name, and social position than the Governor. He is now about sixty years of age.

Mr. Boutwell is a man of very exemplary character. His appointment to the office of Secretary of the Treasury is not likely to give as much encouragement to the country at the outset as that of Mr. Stewart. General Grant's instinct, if we may use the expression, in his choice of a Cabinet, was wiser than the advice he received from politicians. But his Ministers are to be judged by their acts, and not by any preconceived notions of their capabilities. We have no doubt that Mr. Boutwell will make a good Secretary of the Treasury. If he finds his energy equal to his purity of character he will make a very good one.

Mr. Hoar continues to hold the office of Attorney General, and thus Massachusetts has two Cabinet officers. There is no objection to this, however. The question of "locality" disappeared (we think forever) when Illinois and Indiana furnished the President and Vice President of the United States.

Decidedly the best of the three appointments announced this morning is that of General Rawlins as Secretary of War. This modest, untiring, clear-headed and resolute officer was at General Grant's side during the war from the day that he entered the service down to the capture of Lee's army. He is one of the invaluable men of the nation, and General Grant has shown wisdom in keeping him at his side.

The Cabinet is now completed, as follows:

Secretary of State—HAMILTON FISH, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of War—JOHN A. RAWLINS, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Navy—ADOLPH E. BORIE, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Interior—JACOB D. COX, of Ohio.
Postmaster General—JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, of Maryland.
Attorney General—E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, of Massachusetts.

A DISSOLVING VIEW.

We have the intelligence from Springfield that the bill providing for the payment and assumption by the State of all the debts which the several counties now owe, or which they may hereafter contract in aid of railroads, has passed both Houses of the Legislature. The bill fixes the amount of taxes collected in the several counties in 1868 as the maximum which shall be hereafter paid into the State Treasury; and that during the next ten years the increase of taxation in the counties owing or to owe railroad debts shall be applied to the payment of such railroad debts. Thus, the assessed value of the real and personal property of Cook County in 1868 is $86,519,810; of Crawford County it is $1,896,765. The tax for 1868 are six and one-half mills, of which two mills are for schools and four mills for State debt, leaving the one-half mill for general revenue and interest. [illegible] two and one-half mills. The tax collected in each county for these purposes will be:

Cook County	$212,729
Crawford County	4,743

[illegible] 69, and thereafter, the assessed value of the property in these counties will probably be increased at the rate of ten per cent annually, in order to give effect to this law, making next year an increase, say, of—

Cook County	$21,273
Crawford County	474

Cook County owes no railroad debt. Crawford County proposes to support half million of dollars. Under this bill, which has been passed, the $21,- increase of tax in Cook County will go into the State Treasury, in accordance with law, to pay the interest on the debt, support all the State charities, build the State House, pay the judicial salaries of the State, the legislative and executive salaries and expenditures, and all current expenses of the government, while the increase in Crawford County will be paid over to that county to pay the interest and principal of her railroad debt. The enormity of this scheme may be perceived when it is stated that there are at least thirty counties in the State now owing railroad debts amounting to possibly $4,000,000, and that under this law, this sum will be paid in those and other counties to $10,000,000. There is no limit in the bill, and counties will not hesitate to incur such liabilities, when by so doing they escape taxation in equivalent amount for State purposes.

The taxation for general purposes this year in all the State will amount to $640,000; next year the State will need $700,000; and every year after it will increase until it reaches $1,000,000. Under this bill the $340,000 increase over 1868 will have to be paid exclusively by the counties which owe no railroad debt. Suppose, therefore, upon Cook County and the other counties in the State which owe no railroad debt will be the same, namely, up to the other $360,000 will have to be borne by them exclusively.

Strange as it may seem, this act, despite the constitutional requirement of uniformity of taxation, received more than two-thirds vote in each house. The iniquity of the measure, as well as the injustice, inequality and unconstitutionality, must have been manifest to members who, nevertheless, seemed to vote against it.

It not only provides as we have said, but it does much more. It exempts, all the railroad property of the debt-owing counties from taxation for State purposes, and requires that the taxes collected on that class of property in those counties shall also go to the payment of the county debts.

This principle is contained in the bill. Alexander County, owing a railroad debt, has had the State taxes applicable to the support of its poor, and [illegible] County has had the proceeds turned over to drain swamp lands, and other counties have had them appropriated to digging out [illegible] River; and other counties have had a like exemption from taxes for local purposes—throwing the burden of taxation upon those counties [illegible] their own debts. [illegible] counties in aid of railroads, when sanctioned by State legislation, are binding upon the counties. Such debts are contracts which cannot be repudiated. The moment the county bonds, thus guaranteed, pass into the hands of the railroads or their assignees, the State will be bound by this law to the full extent of the guarantee given by this act. We shall find the people of some sixty counties of the State bound to a debt of ten millions of dollars for internal improvements, and the State revenue mortgaged for twenty years to pay that debt. During that twenty years the whole expense of the State Government will be thrown upon counties which owe no such debts. The convention will be powerless to extricate the State from this prior lien upon the State taxes collected in the debtor counties.

In case this bill becomes the law of the State it may be necessary for Cook County and other counties now free from railroad debts, as a measure of self-protection, to lend their aid to like improvements, and thus keep at home the revenue which otherwise will go to make good the deficit caused by the practical exemption of other counties from taxation for State purposes.

LONGSTREET.

General Grant has done the handsome thing in appointing General Longstreet Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. He was one of the greatest of the rebel Generals, who fought hard but fair. When the rebellion collapsed he was the first of the rebel chiefs to give up the "lost cause" and accept the situation without reservations or unmanly blubbering. When Congress enacted the Reconstruction laws he promptly endorsed them, conceding the power of Congress to pass them, and confessing to their fairness, wisdom and necessity. He cheerfully accepted the doctrine of equal civil and political rights for all men, irrespective of color, and declared that the colored citizens deserved those rights at the hands of the Union party. He wrote several powerful appeals to his old ex-rebel compatriots to abandon their "lost cause" and State sovereignty dogmas as impossible chimeras which could never be realized, and give back their hearts to the old flag and their allegiance to a Union too strong to be broken by internal or external foes; and he called on them to come forward and proffer the hand of reconciliation to their Northern brethren.

General Longstreet proved himself the "noblest Roman" of all the rebels. He was among the first whose political disabilities were removed by Congress, and for nearly two years he has been fully restored to all the rights of citizenship. Last fall he voted for General Grant and the Republican ticket. We are glad that the President has remembered him in a substantial way, for he was poor in purse, though patriotic in spirit.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

Two years ago the Legislature of Illinois appropriated $400,000 towards building the State House, and provided for the appointment of seven Commissioners. The active duty of this commission was performed by three of the Commissioners and their Secretary. At the end of two years the Legislature finds that the Commissioners have performed their duty in the most reckless and scandalous manner. They stand convicted of ignorance of their business, and they have, in expending $400,000, allowed the State to be defrauded of $100,000. Their tenure of office is an expensive experience, and so strongly was the Legislature impressed with this fact that the two houses abolished them, and, lest this action might not be fully understood, they legislated the Secretary out of his place by special act.

Three new Commissioners are to be appointed, in place of the seven dismissed, and it is seriously urged that three of the old Commissioners, and they the managers of the job in the past, shall be reappointed. A more impudent proposition was never made. These men convicted of unfitness, to use no harsher term—whose conduct was so grossly improper that the General Assembly legislated them out of office—must they be put back and have charge of the expenditure of the additional millions? After these gentlemen repay to the State the $100,000 that they lost while they have been in office it will be time to talk about reappointing them; but not before.

—Since writing the above it appears that the Governor has reappointed these men. We do not conceive, however, that it is a party necessity to suppress this article.

INDIANA.

The reason that fifty-four Copperhead members of the Indiana Legislature resigned their seats to defeat the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, instead of "bolting" and running away, was because a law had previously been enacted which made "bolting" a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $1,000. In order to break a quorum seventeen Copperheads had to resign in the Senate and thirty-seven in the House. Four Copperhead Senators and seven Copperhead Representatives held on, because they represent close districts. No Copperhead resigned from a close district. One of the loudest brawlers against the amendment, Coffroth, of Huntington County, who was elected last fall by seven votes, was challenged to resign and take his appeal, but he declined to do it. So of all the others from close districts. Not one of them dared to tender his resignation.

When the vacancies from the Copperhead counties have been filled, at the special election to be held on the 23d inst., the matter in dispute will not be settled, for the question will come up again when the Legislature meets in April. The Republicans will demand a vote on the Fifteenth Amendment, and the ratification can only be prevented by the same Copperheads resigning again. As often as they pursue this revolutionary course let Governor Baker order special elections and convoke extra sessions of the Legislature. The will of the majority must prevail, and, as General Grant says in his inaugural, there can be no peace so long as any class of citizens in any of the States are deprived of their equal rights with other citizens. The Indiana Copperheads had better follow the example of their brethren in the Illinois Legislature, viz., make a few buncombe speeches, explain their votes, pitch into the colored individual, and place themselves "right" before the mean men of their districts, and let the vote of the Legislature be recorded. Revolutions do not go backwards; and this fit and final act of reconstruction cannot be estopped and defeated by Copperhead absquatulation and factious performances. Opposition to the Equal Rights amendment is futile. Let the Indiana Cops. bow to the inevitable. The negro question must be taken out of politics that the country may enjoy peace.

THE FEMALE P. R.

The telegraph brings us the particulars of a prize fight near Boston between two women. It was not a "muss," nor a row, nor a squabble, nor an encounter between two viragos, nor a drunken quarrel, but a regular stand-up, pre-arranged fight, conducted in accordance with the well-known and established rules of the P. R. The combatants were in the regular conventional costume of drawers, stockings and gaiters, and having on nothing else but their hair. In one respect, and one only, was there any departure from the regulations of the P. R.—hair-pulling and biting were not "barred," a concession made, probably, to the sex of the combatants and the conventional belief in their natural weapons of offence and defence. As the first fight of the kind it was creditable to both parties, each coming up literally to the scratch in the most gallant manner. "Time" was called at last, of course, without a response on one side, as is the case inevitably in all combats of man, woman or beast.

The commentary of our contemporaries on this affair is that it is brutal—not on the ground, however, of its being a prize fight, but because it was between women. We must beg leave here, on behalf of the progress of the age, to enter a demurrer. According to the latest gospel, whatever man may do woman may do, and among her natural rights, as well as his, is the right "to travel on her muscle." If a man may enter the P. R., then a woman may enter the P. R. Whether the P. R. is a brutal institution [illegible] fight a prize fight is a manly possibility, and so long as it is winked at in civilized communities, defended even, when under proper restrictions, by the most cultivated and refined class of society in highly-civilized England, to fight a prize fight must be held to be a womanly possibility also, according to the principles of one class of the advocates of woman's rights. It is reported that Mrs. Livermore, at a recent convention in Wisconsin, retorted upon a not robust gentleman, who was so incautious as to present the physical force argument, that she would be a good deal more than a match for him in any actual encounter depending upon physical strength. And we have no sort of doubt that Mrs. Livermore affirmed whereof she knew. We acknowledge our belief that that estimable lady "could travel on her muscle" if she were so disposed, and that she might be so disposed, on sufficient provocation, we are bound to believe from the rather defiant suggestion wherewith she backed down the inconsiderate Wisconsin gentleman, who relied on any such *argumentum ad feminam* to refute and confound her. The late prize fight, therefore, if objectionable at all, was objectionable because it was a prize fight, and not in the least because it was fought by women stripped to the waist, and standing in thin drawers, stockings, high-lows and chignons. Whatever we are let us be consistent—we woman's rights folks. He or she is a coward who shrinks from a logical sequence.

Nor do we expect any such shrinking on the part of Miss Anna Dickinson and her school. That young lady, we thought, was a little puzzled to answer the argument advanced in this paper that, as governments rested on physical force, those who made the laws should stand ready to enforce them, and not depend upon the strength of others to carry out what they only voted. So puzzled was she, indeed, to meet this argument that—having still something of the old leaven of weakness that used to prompt a man to go to the aid of a fainting woman—we rather longed to help her out of her dilemma. But her perplexity with that course of reasoning will be at an end now. To her repertory of facts to prove the physical prowess of women she will add now this Somerville set-to. With that charming grace of hers and that dramatic fitness of gesture to thought, she will "square off" before the foot-lights, as she reminds her hearers, with quite as much significance as Mrs. Livermore looked down on the little Wisconsin gentleman, that that physical force argument was very literally "played out" within the ropes at Somerville. Thus the world moves, as Galileo remarked, and all the obstacles in the way of great reforms have the life pommelled out of them.

We are gratified to observe that the House joint resolution directing the investment of the surplus funds in the State Treasury in interest-bearing securities was concurred in by the Senate, and is now a law. This bill will save the taxpayers $60,000 this year, and nearly double that amount next year. But a class of sbysterine politicians, speculating sharks and impecunious newspaper publishers will be grievously disappointed, as it will prevent them from depositing their votes and borrowing State funds at 4 or 5 per cent with which to speculate and do business. We became apprehensive that the House bill would be forgotten or misfiled or stolen in the Senate—hence the somewhat lengthy exposition of the matter which appeared in our columns a few days ago. The stirring up seems to have been efficacious, as well as timely.

The removal of that incompetent Chief Engineer of the Navy—Isherwood—has at last been achieved, thanks to General Grant. Everybody who knows anything of the mischief this man has done during the last ten years with his absurd theories on steam expansion, and absurder methods of marine engine construction, will heartily rejoice when they are assured that he has been discharged from the office he has so long mismanaged. His successor is James King—undoubtedly a vastly better man. Indeed, a worse would be hard to find.

Early Completion of the Suez Canal.

An eminent English engineer, accompanying the Prince of Wales on his trip to Egypt, has made a report on the Suez Canal between the Mediterranean and Red Sea, which shows pretty conclusively that the work is likely to be successful. British prejudice was strongly against this great enterprise at the outset, on the ground that it was in the hands of a French company, and was likely to be made a means of aggrandizement to France; and English engineers of distinction, Mr. Robert Stephenson, for example, who was in Parliament at the time, and justly esteemed one of the greatest engineering authorities of the day, pronounced with confidence against the practicability of the attempt to cut a ship channel, as proposed, from one sea to another. The work, however, now approaches completion; another year will see the canal in operation; eminent English engineers confess that the difficulties foreseen by Mr. Stephenson have been successfully met, or are in a way to be met; and the London *Times* now ridicules the idea that Great Britain could have any objection to French construction and management of such a roadway of commerce, the Viceroy of Egypt having taken due measures to secure it equally to the use of all nations. The total length of the canal is 99 miles. The depth of the channel is 26 feet, and the width of the bottom 72 feet. For 22 miles, distributed in different sections where the cut was deepest, the width at the surface of the water is 196 feet. Through 77 miles it is 327 feet. Fifty-three million cubic yards of excavation are already completed, and important incidental works of great cost, such as a canal to bring fresh water from the Nile. There remain 25,000,000 cubic yards of excavation, a large amount of work, but not greater than can be put through in a year at the rate of progress of the last few months. Above 8,400 workmen, nearly 400 camels, and sixty dredging machines, are at present employed. There are two points only at which there is danger that the drifting sands of the desert will ever fill up the canal. At these points dredging machines may have to be kept more or less at work. A singular feature of the route of the canal is what are called the Bitter Lakes, which cover an extent of 100,000 acres, and from which the daily evaporation amounts to 250,000,000 cubic feet at one period of the year. To supply this loss, which causes a fall of the surface of more than five-eighths of an inch daily, a considerable current must flow in from the Red Sea, retarding navigation one way and assisting it the other. A harbor 500 acres in extent has been formed by extensive breakwaters at the north end of the canal. To prevent the waves made by passing vessels from washing the banks, a lining of loose stone will be given. As to the probable profit of the work when done, much will depend upon whether packets are built specially for this line, with steam facilities for the passage of the canal, and of the Red Sea, the calms of which do not permit dependence upon sails. Sailing vessels, which would require steam tugs through the canal and down the Red Sea, could not afford, in the judgment of the engineer, from whose report we have drawn these facts, to go by that route to the East.

Miscellaneous Items

The New York *World* abuses Judge Underwood, of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia, for enforcing the civil rights statute in the case of a negro who sued a railroad company for forcing his wife to ride in a smoking car after selling her a first-class ticket. The jury, it seems—composed of seven white men and five negroes—found a verdict for the plaintiff, giving him damages in the sum of $1,500. The Judge, in his charge to the jury, pronounced the prejudice against color a relic of barbarism, incompatible alike with Christianity and the spirit of free institutions. In the course of his charge he opened a Bible and referred the jury to "the law and the testimony" as set forth by the Apostle James—to the great disgust of the chivalry, who claim that nothing in the Bible applies to the black men except the "curse on Canaan" and St. Paul's advice to Onesimus. The passage read was the following:

"My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory, with respect of persons. For if there come unto your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment; and ye have respect to him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, Sit thou here in a good place; and say to the poor, Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool; are ye not then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts? Hearken, my beloved brethren, Hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love him? But ye have despised the poor. ... If ye have respect of persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced of the law as transgressors."

The Copperheads who control the Ohio Legislature have had a lively time over a resolution introduced by one Odell, highly eulogistic of Andrew Johnson, and inviting that ex-functionary to pay the Ohio Legislature a visit. Mr. Hughes, a Copperhead from [illegible] ... al nomination, expressed a strong desire to endorse A. J. as a simon-pure Democrat, whom all good men of that political persuasion could cordially endorse and welcome. He is reported as saying that "he believed George Washington was as guilty of treason as John C. Breckinridge." Mr. Hill, another sort of Democrat, from Defiance, said: "I don't believe Andy Johnson ever had an honest bone in his hide, and I don't want to take him by the hand." After the legislative mind had relieved itself, the resolution was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 84 to 31, and this in a Democratic House. "Call you this backing your friends?"

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

Full Text of the Bill for the Completion of the New Capitol Building of Illinois, as Passed by the Legislature.

A BILL for an act to amend "An act to provide for the erection of a new State House," approved February 25, 1867, and to amend "An act supplemental to an act to provide for the erection of a new State House, approved February 25, A. D. 1867."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a new State House," be, and the same is hereby repealed; and to secure the completion of the new State House, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to, and shall, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint three discreet and skillful persons, to act as commissioners, to superintend the erection and completion of the new State House, who, before they enter upon the discharge of their duties, shall enter into a bond to the Governor of the State, with approved security, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each within thirty days after their appointment and confirmation, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, and shall severally take an oath that they will well and truly discharge all their duties as such Commissioners in superintending the erection and completion of said State House. The Governor of the State is hereby authorized to fill all vacancies by appointing Commissioners who shall continue to act until the next session of the General Assembly, which shall ratify or reject such appointment. The Governor is also authorized to remove any Commissioner for cause and fill the vacancy occasioned thereby.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of economy to the State, the said new State House Commissioners, as soon as they shall have entered upon the duties of their said office, or within a reasonable time thereafter, shall furnish to the Commissioners and the Warden of the Penitentiary of the State of Illinois, located in Joliet, in the County of Will, in said State, full, complete and perfect plans and specifications, in detail, of the said State House, and whatever materials and all kinds of materials of every name and nature whatsoever, stone, iron, labor, and all else which said Penitentiary Commissioners and said Warden can furnish towards the full completion of the said State House, the said new State House Commissioners shall provide, and from no other place for and to be used in the completion of the said new State House: *Provided,* The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will transport over their road the stone and material at a reasonable rate. The price of said labor and material, and everything else procured at the said Penitentiary, shall be fixed and estimated by the new State House Architect.

SEC. 3. The said Commissioners shall cause to be prepared a full, explicit, perfect and complete set of plans and specifications of the entire proposed building, embracing every part of the same, including the material to be used, which shall be accompanied with estimates carefully made, of the cost thereof, which shall not exceed the sum of three millions of dollars over and above what has now been expended. And when said plans and specifications shall have been prepared, said Commissioners shall notify the members of the Committee on Public Buildings and State Library of the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet at Springfield, on a day to be fixed by them, for the purpose of examining said plans and specifications; and if approved by said committees, then said Commissioners shall be authorized to proceed with the construction of said new State House. And said Commissioners are hereby prohibited from expending, or contracting to expend, or agreeing to expend, any further sum of money, or any part of the appropriation by this act hereby appropriated, excepting the necessary expense in preparing the plans, specifications and detailed estimates, and the expenses incident thereto, until the said committees shall authorize the same; and for the purpose of carrying on the work of said State House, and procuring said materials, the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. All acts, parts of acts, and provisions of the acts of which this act is an amendment, which are in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Good Things.

One of the Washington correspondents relates the following rich incident of inauguration day:

"President Grant's father and brother, Orville Grant, are rebuked at Chicago, are here. In conversation with the old gentleman, I asked him if Mrs. Grant, the General's mother, would be here for the inauguration? 'No,' he said, 'I tried to coax her, and bribe her to come, but she wouldn't —I did not scold her about it, for I never did scold her, and I am too old to begin now. She said, "Pa, do you think I would go to Washington and be stared at by thirty thousand people, and have every stitch on me printed in fifty newspapers; no indeed." She need not stay away on that account,' said the old gentleman, 'for she would have looked as smart as anybody here; but she and Ulysses are a good deal alike, as at once her mind made up is up, there was no use talking to her any more about it.'"

A Chicago Saloon Keeper Cuts off His Hand and Bleeds to Death.

From the Cleveland Herald, March 4.

A few weeks since a man named Andrew Wilson came to this city from Chicago and opened a little place in the New England Block, but at the time of the fire his place was so badly damaged that he abandoned it, and about a week ago bought out the saloon and fixtures at No. 334 St. Clair street, and again went into business. Everything seemed to be prosperous with him, he fitted his saloon up in good style, put a bed in the back room, which he used as a sleeping apartment and was as cosy and to all appearances as comfortable as any one could be under the circumstances. On Monday night he closed his saloon at the usual hour—about 11 o'clock—and retired to rest. Tuesday morning the frequenters of the place found the door still locked and the shutters up, but supposing that Wilson had overslept himself went away without attempting to arouse him. Hour after hour passed away, still there was no stir about the building, and finally about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon a lady living next door called the attention of Policeman Hagerty to the fact that the saloon had not been open all day, and that she feared there was something the matter with the proprietor. Officer Hagerty tried the door and shutters, but they were fast. He then went to the rear, and looked through a window and saw a sight that might well startle the nerves of the strongest man. Wilson lay upon the bed stiff and cold in death, while the room and walls were literally covered with blood, indicating a horrible death. On forcing an entrance, it was found that the left hand of Wilson at the wrist had been nearly severed, either with a knife or razor, possibly both, and that the unfortunate man had then bled to death. Appearances would seem to indicate that he had first retired, as he had nothing on but his shirt and drawers, and then had got up and taking a large bladed jack-knife had made a deep incision in his wrist. This not producing the desired effect he had probably taken a razor and finished his work, but instead of lying down had walked the floor some moments, as blood was found in large quantities all over the apartment. A more horrible sight we never saw, and for a cool-blooded act it exceeds anything recorded.

Very little is known concerning Wilson, and it is not known whether he has any relatives in this country or not. A few days since he stated that he was alone in the world, not having a known relative. He had been a sailor a good part of his life, as was evidenced by his habits, and has served in the navy of the United States both before and during the rebellion. Among his effects were found three discharges from the navy, the first bearing date, Charleston Navy Yard, June 21, 1850, the second bearing date, United States frigate Sabine, Portsmouth, July 19, 1861, and the third being dated on the United States steamer Vincennes, at Boston, October 8, 1864. His discharge from the Chicago Marine Hospital was also found in the drawer of his washstand. It appears from his naturalization papers that he was a Norwegian by birth, and about fifty-two years of age. He was naturalized at New York city, on the 26th of May, 1850. It is supposed that he was a Spiritualist, as on a small table in the room in which his body was found were several books on Spiritualism. With his naturalization papers was found an unfinished letter, bearing date and reading as follows:

"CLEVELAND, March 2, 1869.

"MR. STEPHENSON—SIR: Please ask Mr. Baker if he can let me have the money in April. I have left the hospital and am going to open a saloon here in the summer ——"

At this point the writing ceases, as though the writer had been called suddenly away. The Coroner was notified, but up to midnight of Tuesday had not made his appearance. The body was left as it was found until such time as the Coroner should order its removal.

The cause of the suicide is, of course, unknown, though it is possible that the Coroner's inquest may reveal something concerning it.

Mrs. Lincoln at Frankfort.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

As Mrs. Lincoln's petition for a pension is now before the United States Senate, perhaps your readers would like to know something of her whereabouts. She is at Frankfort with her son, who is at school. She lives at one of the public hotels in a very plain and unpretending style, occupying a room in the third story, keeping very much to herself, and having the reputation of being very industrious. She is quite economical, and if appearances do not mislead she has no more funds than are necessary to make her comfortable. To the Americans she speaks very freely of the good President, her husband, and always with tears. Two periods of the Presidential career of Mr. Lincoln she alludes to with great feeling. The one covers the last day he spent in Springfield before he first started for Washington. The other is connected with the last day of Mr. Lincoln's life. He had a presentiment when he left his house at Springfield that he should never enter it again. He was tender but very sad in all his farewells to his neighbors. When he got into his carriage to go to the station he gave the old homestead, where he had passed so many happy hours of his life, a long, fond, lingering look. Turning to his wife he said: "My dear, take a good look at the old house. We shall never live in it again—never." He leaned back in his carriage and was silent till he reached the station. The day on which Mr. Lincoln was shot he seemed very sad and worn down. Before he left the breakfast table Mrs. L. said to him: "You need rest, you are exhausted. Promise me that you will ride with me this afternoon at 3 o'clock," and he promised. Mrs. Lincoln said: "Shall I invite some friends to go with us?" He said: "No; let us go alone." He was uncommonly tender during the whole ride; spoke of their pleasant home in Springfield; their early struggles; the death of their children; the noble men who had died in battle; and the dear friends they had left behind. He seemed like one on the western slope and nearing the going down of the sun, whose joys and the friends of his youth were clustering around him. The rest of the story the world knows by heart. Whatever may have been thought of Mrs. Lincoln during the heat and conflict of the rebellion, she has won on this side of the water only friends by her ladylike and retired conduct. The best friends of America, I think she has been treated rather harshly. Military men are unanimous in their opinion that she is entitled to a pension as much as any soldier's widow, for by our constitution [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD

A Correspondent's Prayer—Venality of the Legislature—Penitence of Members—How They have been Bought—"Pays Your Money and Takes Your Choice"—Passage of the State House Bill—Macoupin.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.

There is but one prayer which I can make, and that one I utter at all moments when not asleep, or when not lost in amazement at the contemplation of some new manifestation of legislative incompetency or dishonesty: that is, that the Legislature will speedily adjourn. It is not a pleasant thing to have the fact forced upon your attention that a man is venal, nor is it agreeable to see a member behave like a ninny. No man comes here with the desire to discover such things, and to write of them. They are forced upon his attention, and he is compelled to mention them, as a part of the day's history. If he passes them by in silence, he would be false to himself and untrue to the people who send delinquent representatives.

Men of doubtful character sit upon the floor, and are tutored by the representatives of monopolies. Women of doubtful character sit in the galleries, and throw notes to Senators. If she is not expert with the pencil, she besieges with smiles, and he capitulates with a nod. He bargains with the lobby and he bargains with the gallery. And one is not expected to mention all this, because it hurts the feelings of members.

The House just now has one of its occasional fits of virtue. Bills against which charges have been made have nearly all passed. The Legislature is on the point of adjourning. Its members will go home to be lost among their constituents. Once separated, they cannot lend each other support in withstanding public opinion. Here they are a power, for they can loosen and bind; they can lock and open. When they smile, the sun shines in Springfield; when they frown, the March winds blow. But when each one is alone, among the thirty thousand he represents, he feels helpless. He knows that the chances are that he has dissatisfied a majority of his constituents, and that the unfavorable criticisms which were not heeded here will hurt him there.

I admit that I like to see these devout death-beds. I like to see these men who have hunted after the moneyed lobbyists, or who, if they fled from these same lobbyists, did it with many a backward glance to see if they were pursued, like Galatea, when she tripped to the willows, now engaged in "making their souls." They come to me, even me, and desire to confess themselves. They wear sorrowful countenances, and they consume the fingers of both hands in counting off their sins. They grieve to state that there has, undoubtedly, been corruption. They mourn over it, and wish they had been more vehement in denouncing it. They admit that they might not have been right in voting for certain bills, and insinuate that you might so inform the public. They mourn over biennial sessions and the small number of members. They admit that whatever they might have said they have in their hearts endorsed the honest, manly course of the press. Other personal remarks I omit. I have thus far shrived about one-quarter of the house, and presume the others will come gradually, with a few exceptions.

For these penitents and their associates I can say one thing which may, or may not, be a compliment—they leave to their successors a perfect system of instruction in the art of stealing, but nothing to steal.

The members are of very average capacity. Many of them are plain, blunt men, devoid of all refinement. But few of them can caper to the sound of the lascivious lute. Fewer still can flirt. Few can tell the difference between Chateau Yquem and the sherry of a country hotel. But few are aware of the fashionable prejudices against a too liberal use of the knife when eating. Hence they are not exposed to social seductions, and I know very few who have been socially seduced. The prominent citizens have felt unequal to the task of feasting them, wining them and entertaining them with feminine after-dinner chat. The Beauties have not courted the Beasts. I don't think that any votes have been won by smiles and sweet words, nor that the diplomacy of state dinners has been resorted to. Yet it has always been considered more respectable to ruin one's soul in cheating society with women and wine than to go to the devil simply for money. I regret the absence of the social seductions.

Nothing passes current but money. A prominent lobbyist, as frank as he is shrewd, asserts that when it was understood that he was here with the intention of getting a certain bill through, he was besieged with applications from members. They hounded him down, and he took those whom he wanted. It was not necessary for him to tempt or inveigle. They came to his room and sang in chorus "Who'll buy my vote, who'll buy my vote?" There were votes young and tender, and votes old and unsavory. He had but the embarrassment of selection. It is reported—and I believe it to be true—that one member sent to him and offered to change front and support the bill whose passage was desired for $1,000. The reply was that that was really too much, but that he was willing to give $500. This latter sum was indignantly refused. Virtue could not be given up for such a sum. A few days passed by, and it was seen that the success of the bill was certain. Then this member sent and offered to take the $500. He was informed that he could go to the d—l; there were votes enough without him. He voted against the bill, and was thus coerced into honesty—temporary honesty.

But they are all repentant now, and declare that they will not submit to be re-elected. They have borne the burden long enough. They can no longer endure the Springfield air.

The State House bill has passed. The Democrats broke their pledges, and just enough of them voted for it to insure its success. They had all promised to cast a solid vote in the negative, and one or two Republican members, who had worked hard to secure the defeat of the Senate bill, put faith in these promises, and were very much taken aback. When the result was announced they were greatly taken aback, and now prophesy that the bill will amount to nothing, and that a cart and horse can be driven through it.

When it passed the galleries applauded. The intelligence was soon spread through the city, and the saloons were kept open to a late hour. A man who was not seen drinking was considered a traitor to the interests of Springfield. Supreme intoxication was the highest manifestation of civic virtue. Poor people, I do not blame them. They have waited two months, and now it has come unto them. There will be feasting. The fatted shoat will be killed and the keg of last year's whisky will be tapped.

The great Macoupin dispute has been at last settled, so far as the Legislature is concerned. The bill of Burke has been rejected. That gentleman artlessly voted against it with the intention of moving a reconsideration, but he was noticed, and some one also moved to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table, which was agreed to. Then he plaintively stated his intentions, and begged permission to change his vote, which was denied him. Yesterday he grew frantic at the idea of going before his constituents with such a record, and he made another appeal and the House listened to his prayer. The other bill, providing for the appointment of another set of Commissioners, has been passed. Mr. Burke has had to fight against Senator Woodson and Mr. Shirley, ex-member, and they have been too much for him. Burke did not understand how to argue. Of course a struggle between such men can have but one ending. So the Court House is to be built, cost what it may, and the people are saddled with a new set of men, who will in their turn want to see all the Court Houses in North America, and to instruct themselves generally in architecture.

As matters now stand, the House, which has of late wasted little time, could finish up its business in half an hour. But in the Senate, where they have talked and talked, they have now about a thousand House bills to act on, and the members of the lower branch feel greatly aggrieved at the way in which their pet measures have been neglected. So they propose to stay until they have got their bills back again. That once accomplished, they will adjourn. Even with these thousand bills staring them in the face, the Senate spent last night three-quarters of an hour in filibustering over the Dissecting bill. The Senate certainly has too many lawyers in it for its own good, and there ought to be some system of class representation by which farmers, manufacturers and artisans might be represented as well as the professors of law.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of Trustees—Progress of the University—Military Dress—Nomination of Officers—Finances.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 10.

SECOND DAY.

FORENOON.

The meeting opened by reading the 7th chapter of Matthew and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence. This is a favorite chapter, having been read at former meetings.

Present—Allen, Blackburn, Brown, of Pulaski, Burchard, Burroughs, Cobb, Dunlap, Edwards, Galusha, Goltra, Kile, Lawrence, Pierson, Pickrell, Pullen, Wright, Van Osdel, the Regent—18. The Rev. Mr. Mahan had an appointment to preach at Mattoon last evening, and without him there was no quorum, and the consequence was that all the other members had to sit idle. He did not put in his appearance this morning, but there is now a quorum.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

The proceedings of the Executive Committee were read and approved.

The resignation of Jonathan Periam, head farmer, was read. The Regent stated that Mr. Periam, as head farmer and as Recording Secretary, had been satisfactory and useful to the institution.

The resignation of Mr. P. was, on motion of Mr. Burchard, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Regent read his report of the progress of the institution. He commenced by referring to criticisms of the press on his per course of study, whereby he figures up a loss of students of 175—whether from the criticisms or his crude and impractical course of study was not stated. He now reports 136 students on the list. He wanted the board to testify to the world that this is an industrial school, carried on in the interest of the farmer and mechanic. He wanted the thorough education of labor; he begged pardon for the digression, but it was his duty to call attention to the opposition to the action of the faculty. He wanted a thorough education, and not one particular course in science. He stated that several farmers' sons had made application to have their sons excused from [illegible] the same was the case in Michigan Agricultural College; nearly half of the students pursue other studies. He spoke in high terms of the services of Mr. Periam in connection with the farm.

The report recommends that the [illegible] distant and to carry out his plans as approved by the board.

A plan of [illegible] was presented on which the various family of trees, and plants are shown. It contemplates to give each student who may desire half an acre of ground for garden.

Report received.

Mr. Burroughs moved a committee of three to nominate standing committees. Carried.

Messrs. Lawrence, Edwards and Goltra were nominated and elected.

Messrs. Griggs, Wright, Kile and Pierson were sworn in by Judge Ayres.

DRESS OF STUDENTS

The undersigned, member of the Committee on Military Department, would respectfully beg leave to report:

Believing the military dress prescribed to have proved unsatisfactory, and its color objectionable, the following change is proposed:

Resolved, That Rule 4, page 56 of First Annual Report, be rescinded, and the following established in its place:

RULE 4. That, in order to distinguish the students in this university, there be prescribed for the students a military cap, or hat, as each student may choose, on which shall be the letters "I. I. U.," to be worn within the corporate cities of Urbana and Champaign on all proper occasions; said letters not to be less than half an inch in length, and to be enclosed in an appropriate metallic wreath.

Respectfully, M. L. DUNLAP,
From Committee of Military Department.

Treasurer read his annual report; $133,459 on hand.

Report of Military Committee read. This recommends a military cap or hat, as each student may choose, and dispenses with the dress now in use, which have not proved as satisfactory as anticipated.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution authorizing the sale of 30,000 acres of land scrip at the market rates by the Treasurer, under the direction of the Finance Committee. By consent laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Brown moved that the Finance Committee be instructed a plan for the sale of lands. Passed.

Prof. Powell sent in his resignation as Professor of Natural History, which was laid over for the present.

Mr. Pickrell moved the following:

Resolved, That the boarding arrangement made with the Rev. A. Potter, as set forth on page 91 of annual report, be annulled, and that the Executive Committee are hereby directed to see to the fixtures, and to give Mr. Potter notice to vacate the premises.

AFTERNOON.

The Committee on Nomination of Standing Committees reported as follows:

Executive Committee—The Regent, A. M. Brown, Pickrell, Cobb, Cunningham, Griggs, Goltra, Pullen and Wright.

Agricultural Department—Pickrell, Johnson, Allen, Kile and Blackburn.

Horticultural—A. M. Brown, Pullen, Galusha, Pierson and Edwards.

Finance—Cobb, Burchard, A. M. Brown, Pickrell and Griggs.

Buildings and Grounds—Goltra, Van Osdel, Griggs, Cunningham, Johnson and Regent.

Auditing Committee—Lawrence, Dunlap, Pearson, Cunningham and Galusha.

By-Laws—Burchard, Lawrence, Slade and Regent.

Faculty and Course of Study—Regent, Edwards, Pickard, Hayes, Bateman and Blackburn.

Military—Bateman, Dunlap, Scroggs, Kile and Kile.

Library and Cabinet—Regent, Bateman, Mahan, Allen, McMurray and Slade.

Mechanical Department—Van Osdel, Brown, of Chicago, Dunlap, Goltra and Griggs.

Mr. Pickrell offered the following:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee appoint a person to keep a set of double-entry books; also to keep a Dr. and Cr. account with all branches of the farm, and also to furnish such criticism as the Regent may require.

Mr. Pickrell said the object of this resolution was to take the finances out of the hands of the Regent.

Mr. Cobb spoke in favor of the resolution. He stated that the books as kept did not show satisfactory results.

Mr. Burchard moved to refer the matter to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Cobb stated that the Regent should not have charge of the books.

Mr. Dunlap stated that there had occurred several errors, that the orders drawn were in excess of the appropriation—not that any funds had been used by the officers, but simply imperfections in the accounts. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Brown moved to elect the officers.

Mr. Blackburn moved that a majority of the vote of the members present shall elect. Carried.

Mr. Lawrence moved to reconsider. Carried, and made special order for the election of officers at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Mr. Cobb, from the Finance Committee, reported the finances:

EXPENSES.

Board expenses	$2,351.96
Library	807.13
Land scrip	319.92
Salaries	13,246.00
Chemical apparatus	978.00
Engineering instruments	345.45
Philosophical apparatus	504.50
Fuel, lights, repairs, and incidental expenses	3,175.34
	$21,412.04

RECEIPTS.

Interest on bonds	20,818.00
Freights	649.18
Rent of farm	489.75
Tuition and room rents	5,829.99
Corn, hay, &c.	941.27
Unexpended balance	1,160.00
Sundries	15.55
	$27,503.98
Amount on hand	10,172.14

Adjourned.

EVENING.

Present—19.

Mr. Cobb, from the Finance Committee, reported back the resolution in regard to bookkeeper, which was passed.

Mr. Dunlap offered the following:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee instruct the bookkeeper to make up an account of receipts and expenditures, to be laid before each meeting of the board, making annual balance sheets so as to show what had been expended on each department, noting where the disbursement was ordered by the board, Executive Committee or some officer of the institution, with items in detail.

Referred to Special Committee.

The books have not been kept with due regard to details in the several accounts.

Mr. Edwards offered the following, which was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 a. m.:

Resolved, That female students be admitted to recitations and class lectures on the same terms as to qualifications and charges for tuition as male students. But in no case are they to have rooms in the institution, and shall be under such rules and regulations as the faculty shall, from time to time, prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the board.

The Committee on Horticulture reported and recommended the carrying out the plans submitted to the board at the November meeting. They also recommended the [illegible] orchard be set out within a limited extent. In case the Legislature makes the appropriation now before the Senate, $10,000 is set apart for that department for the year 1869.

REGENT'S ADDRESS.

In his annual address, or rather list of wants of the institution, the Regent traveled out of his way to attack the press and all others who dared to take exceptions to his course and the course and acts of the institution, no doubt drawing his model as perfect that, like Caesar's wife, he was above suspicion of committing any errors.

The board referred the several subjects mentioned to the standing committees, but the board feel not having any appropriate standing committee, a select committee of five members was appointed to which this part of the address was referred. The committee reported at length recommending that the board go into a full inquiry of the matters in complaint, and request the Regent to exclude all further reference relating to this subject from the published proceedings, and that their report follow it into the waste basket. They thought it better for the institution to meet all such criticism with silence, and so manage that no cause of blame could attach to us.

The report of the Committee on Military was then adopted, and the plan recommended was submitted to the Military Committee.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. to-morrow. RURAL.

RAILROAD PASSENGER AND FREIGHT RATES.

The New Law of Illinois for the Regulation of the Railroads.

Governor Palmer has approved Senator Fuller's Railroad bill, which passed both houses of our State Legislature. The following is the full text of the bill as approved:

AN ACT concerning railroad rates for the conveyance of passengers and freight in the State of Illinois.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That all railroad organizations organized or doing business in this State, under any act of incorporation or general law of this State now in force or which may hereafter be enacted, shall be and are hereby, respectively limited to a reasonable and uniform rate, toll and compensation for the conveyance or transportation of passengers and freight, and no more. And all such rules, regulations, or by-laws of any such railroad corporation as fix, prescribe, or establish any greater or different rate, fare, or toll, or compensation than is hereinbefore prescribed, are hereby declared to be utterly null and void.

SEC. 2. The term "railroad corporation" contained in this act shall be deemed and taken to mean all corporations, companies, or individuals now owning, or which may hereafter own or operate, any railroad in this State.

SEC. 3. It is hereby declared to be the duty of every such railroad corporation, on or before the 20th day of April next, to fix and publish, by posting and keeping up in some public place in each station-house and place where the business of such corporation shall be transacted, a printed tariff of such rates charged for the transportation of passengers and freight from and to every station on its road in this State, so that such rates may be easily ascertained, together with the name and residence of the officer, agent or employe, of such railroad corporation, by whom and whose authority the rates therein specified were fixed and established, and the name and residence of the person by whom the same was published. And, in case any charges shall thereafter, or from time to time, be made in said tariff of rates, the same shall be distinctly noted and published in the same manner as is above in this section provided. And any railroad corporation which shall, after the 20th day of April next, take or receive any toll or compensation for the transportation of persons or property, without having first published a tariff of their rates as required by this section, shall forfeit and pay double the amount of toll or compensation so received, to be recovered in action of debt in any court having jurisdiction thereof, by the person paying the same; and all contracts for the transportation of persons or property, made after the 20th of April next, and before the publication of such tariff of rates as required by this act, shall be void, and all tolls or charges for the transportation of persons or property, made after the 20th of April next, and before the publication of the said tariff of rates, shall be null and void, and may be recovered back by the person or persons paying the same.

SEC. 4. Every such railroad corporation shall, respectively, on or before the 20th day of April next, fix and establish, and thereafter receive, for the transportation of persons and property, according to the rules for toll or compensation, to be thereafter in force, [illegible] which are hereby declared to be reasonable and uniform, and shall not exceed the same, for any transportation of passengers and freight upon such road, and such rates of toll or compensation for transportation of persons or property on one of the roads shall be the same as charged on any other road [illegible] railroad corporation, in regard to the charge for the transportation of different classes or qualities of freight, nor shall any such corporation be required by this act to fix the same rates for the transportation of passengers and freight over each mile of its road: *Provided, further,* That no such railroad corporation shall, directly or indirectly, by special rate, drawback, or otherwise, with the intent to evade the provisions of this act, directly or indirectly receive or charge, for the transportation of persons or property any different rate than that fixed by such rules, regulations or by-laws: *Provided, further,* That this act shall not be construed to prevent said corporations from issuing passes, commutation and excursion tickets on their roads at less than the established rates for transporting passengers over such roads; nor from transporting, at reduced rates, freight and merchandise to aid public charities and other institutions, or for the construction of public works of whatsoever kind: *Provided, further,* That in computing distance, the owners or operators of any railroad may, in their discretion, calculate the charges from any station to any other station, provided that the rate per mile shall be the same as other points with respect to distance which may be transported in equal effect as though the same were transported only the shortest distance on their road.

SEC. 5. Any such railroad corporation may, in addition to the rates for the transportation of property permitted by this act, charge and collect a reasonable price or rate for the loading and unloading, stacking, loading or carrying freight cars, for the storage of freight, and for attaching and detaching of such cars having for the use of any cars thereof. *Provided,* That such price or rate shall be uniform at all stations and places on such railroad, and shall be printed and kept posted up in each station-house and place of this act.

SEC. 6. Any railroad corporation which shall fix, demand, take or receive from any person or persons any greater toll, fare or payment for the transportation of persons or property, than is authorized by this act, shall forfeit and pay for every [illegible] ... [illegible] of dollars, or [illegible] by the party aggrieved, in [illegible]

SEC. 7. Any officer, agent or employe of any such railroad corporation, who shall knowingly or wilfully, by any rule, regulation, by-law or order, fix, demand from any person or persons, for the transportation of any person or property, any greater toll, fare, or payment than is herein prescribed in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished for each offence by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had; and any agent, servant or employe of such railroad corporation, who shall demand or receive a greater or different rate of compensation for the transportation of persons or property than shall be specified in the tariff of rates, as required to be published by this act, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in this section.

SEC. 8. This act shall not be construed, nor have the effect to release the Illinois Central Railroad Company from the payment into the Treasury of the State of Illinois of the per centum on the gross or total proceeds, receipts, or income derived from said road and branches, stipulated in the charter of said company.

SEC. 9. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

THE LAKE FRONT BILL.

The Law of Navigable Waters.

Oceans and Seas the Common Domain of Nations.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

"The nature of oceans and seas, overspreading three-fourths of the globe, and connected by straits as affectionate bonds of union, makes them a common domain of the whole family of nations. In their vastness, in the irresistible power of their stormy waves, defying man's control and wrecking and entombing in their merciless element the proudest navies, with their navigators, in the inability of man to erect upon the high seas a single sign of his dominion—all these attest that the Most High has made them incapable of conquest and appropriation, and for the common use forever of all mankind."

"Man's empire is properly the earth; and over that God ordained that he might hold sway, but over the vast expanse of oceans and seas there is no ruler except the Lord of the seas." A great poet hath said:

"Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Man marks the earth with ruin; *his control*
Stops with the shore. Upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed—nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage save his own,
When, for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths, with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd, and unknown."

Freedom of the seas is God's decree, and is the law of nations.

II.—HIGH SEAS.

The jurisdiction of maritime nations, by common consent, extends seaward a cannon shot, or marine league. Thus far they may and do exercise their territorial rights, because, to that extent, they may have the ability to control it, but beyond that are "the high seas," which are the common, undivided domain of all mankind.

III.—STRAITS.

The ports, harbors, bays, months of rivers and adjacent parts of the sea enclosed by headlands, and straits and sounds bounded on both sides by the territory of the same State, though by narrow as to be commanded by cannon shot from both shores and communicating from one sea to another, belong to the maritime or shore State.

Webster, in his Diplomatic Correspondence with Wheaton, in his great work on international law, say, however, that "straits, though less than six miles wide, connecting seas, like those uniting the North Sea and the Baltic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and all similar ones, partake of the freedom of the seas, and are free to all nations. If such straits are only two marine leagues wide or less, and both sides are owned by the same nation, it may, for its own safety, *exclude all foreign vessels of war,* but they are of right free to the common use of all merchant vessels of all nations."

This doctrine has always been contended for by this country, and the claim of Denmark to sound dues was resisted on this principle, and through the influence of the United States in 1857, an understanding was reached, by which all maritime nations are to pay only a proportionate sum or equivalent for the maintenance of buoys and light houses.

Russia, in 1856, established, by a treaty with the Porte, the freedom of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and the straits leading to the Black Sea.

IV.—INLAND SEAS.

The common nature of the sea belongs to inland seas, where two or more nations own different parts of their shores. Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and the Bay of Fundy, and the La Plata, belong to this class, and are examples.

In these and other like cases the rights of navigation and fishery beyond a marine league from shore, belong in common to all nations bordering upon these waters.

The fish in such waters, says one writer, find a common feeding ground in the entirety, and migrate to and fro from the sea, and from point to point, from jurisdiction to jurisdiction of the other commonwealth, but not in [illegible] common rules, and being free commerce in the channeling, waving, restless watery element.

5. The great lakes or rivers in this country which connect together, are by the courts denominated "inland seas" and "public highways," and are subject to the same rules of law which apply to the ocean.

It is a settled principle in the English law," says Chancellor Kent, 3 vol. 2, p. 514, and note 437, "that the right of soil of owners of land bounded by the sea, or on navigable rivers where the tide ebbs and flows, extends to high-water mark, and the shore below common, but not extraordinary high-water mark belongs to the State as trustee for the public; and in England the Crown, and in this country the people have the absolute proprietary interest in the same, though it may, by grant or prescription, become private property. The public have, at common law, a right to navigate over every part of a common navigable river, and on the large lakes; and in this country the Crown has no right to interfere with the channels of public navigable waters. They are public highways at common law. The sovereign is trustee for the public, and the use of navigable waters is inalienable."

All the navigable waters in the Western States and Territories have, by successive enactments of Congress, been declared public highways. See acts of May 18, 1796; March 3, 1803; March 26, 1804; March 3, 1811; February 21, 1812; April 21, 1813; June 4, 1812; March 1, 1817; May 8, 1817, and act of 1851; and the same law now applies to these that applies to the ocean.

See the case of the Genesee Chief, 12 How., 443.

The Moses Taylor, v. Wallace, 485–9.

The People v. City of St. Louis, 5 Gil., 373.

Moore v. The Transportation Company, 24 How.

Justice McLean, in deciding the case of Spooner v. McConnell—1 McLean, 343—said: "By act of Congress of 18th May, 1796, which provided for the sale of the lands of the United States in the Northwest Territory, it is declared that all navigable rivers within the territory to be disposed of by virtue of the act, shall be deemed to be, and remain public highways; and all the surveys made of the public lands of the United States, the lakes were never included in the surveys, nor sold to individuals. From this act of Congress, and from these surveys, it clearly appears that the navigable waters within the territory were considered as of public right. It is common, as declared by that instrument, public highways."

6. Who owns Lake Michigan?

By the constitution of 1818 it is recited in the preamble to the ordinance that the people of the Illinois Territory, having the right of admission into the General Government as a member of the Union, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, the ordinance of Congress of 1787, and the law of Congress approved April 18, 1818, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Illinois territory to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes," in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, do, by their representatives in convention, ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form themselves into a free and independent State, by the name of the State of Illinois. And they do hereby ratify the boundaries assigned to such State by the act of Congress aforesaid, which are as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river, thence up the same and with the line of Indiana to the northwest corner of said State; thence east with the line of the same State to the *middle of Lake Michigan;* thence north, along the middle of said lake, to the north latitude, 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi River; and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio River, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the beginning.

Congress on the 18th of December, 1818, by resolution, after reciting the act of Congress under which the people of Illinois had formed their constitution, the ordinance of 1787, and resolved that the State of Illinois shall be one, and is hereby declared [illegible]

VII.—THE ORDINANCE OF 1787 RELATING TO NAVIGABLE WATERS.

By the ordinance of 1787, it was expressly provided that "the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy without any tax, impost, or duty therefor."

to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; in the recital of the resolve they say that they find the constitution republican in form and in conformity with the ordinance of 1787, &c.

Most people would think, on reading this, that the ordinance of 1787 was part of a compact with all States formed out of the northwestern territory, and that was the opinion of Chancellor Kent, Judge McLean, and many other celebrated jurists have held to the same doctrine, and it was so decided by the Supreme Court of this State, in 1828, by Judge Lockwood, in the case of Phoebe v. Jay, Br. [illegible], 279.

In Spooner v. McConnell, 1 McLean's C. C. R., 351-3, it was held by Judge McLean that in the Northwestern Territory the ordinance of 1787, by compact, deprived the States carved out of that Territory of the power to obstruct any of its navigable rivers by any State law; but that such States might validly pass laws authorizing corporations to improve their navigation by locks and dams, or otherwise, and to charge tolls for the use of such improved navigation.

If this ordinance was still in force or formed part of the constitution of the State of Illinois, then it would leave this jurisdiction over the navigable waters of the State and of the waters leading into the St. Lawrence, but the jurisdiction would be exclusively in the General Government; and this doctrine was held true until the celebrated case of Pollard's Lessee v. Hagan (3 Howard, 230) came up in the United States Court, where the above decision was examined, and a majority of the court held that the ordinance of 1787—after a State had been formed out of that Territory and "admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever," the ordinance ceased to operate, in the Genesis that the slaves were admitted into the Union, abrogated, and that "the right of eminent domain over the shores and the soils under the navigable waters for all municipal purposes belongs exclusively to the States within their respective territorial jurisdiction, and they, and they only, have the constitutional power to exercise it. To give to the United States the right to transfer to a citizen the title to the shores and the soils under the navigable waters would be placing in their hands a weapon which might be wielded greatly to the injury of State sovereignty, and deprive the States of the power to exercise a numerous and important class of police powers. But in the hands of the States this power can never be used so as to affect the exercise of any national right of eminent domain or jurisdiction with which the United States have been invested by the constitution. For, although the territorial limits of Alabama have extended all her sovereign power into the sea, it is there, as on the shore, but municipal power, subject to the Constitution of the United States and the laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof. The Court then adds as their final conclusions: 1. The shores of navigable waters and the soils under them were not granted by the Constitution to the United States, but were reserved to the States respectively. 2. The new States have the same rights, sovereignty and jurisdiction over this subject as the original States; and, 3. That the right of the United States to the public lands and the power of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations for the sale and disposition thereof, conferred no power to grant to the plaintiffs the land in controversy—which was a piece of land in Mobile Bay—below the high water mark.

Judge Catron dissented from the opinion of the Court, and expressed his astonishment at the doctrine that the United States had parted with its title to the land in question, by admitting Alabama into the Union; that the soil under the navigable waters was a portion of the public domain; said that he had before understood and held, that the General Government was in full possession of the Territorial Government existed, and, says he; "I had supposed that this right was clearly reserved by the recited compacts as well as do the laws shown [illegible] as a recognized title ... [illegible] than theories, as to the extent of these navigable waters, are part of such waters, in clothed with a power to prevent a foreign sovereign—incident to navigation, which belongs to the political jurisdiction, and is, forming part a State sovereignty, the United States could not withhold it from Alabama."

On this theory the grants of the United States are declared void. According to the theory all the plaintiffs can claim, said Alabama has only political jurisdiction over the thing, and it must be admitted that jurisdiction cannot be the subject of a private grant. Justice Catron then refers to Hallet's case, in the 16th of Peters, 367; the case of Emanuel in I Howard, 461; Pollard's Lessee v. Files, 2 Howard, 591; and shows the inconsistency of holding that the State had paramount jurisdiction over the General Government, and he then adds, as if foreseeing the results which were to follow by holding to these State rights doctrines: "I have expressed these views, in addition to those formerly given, because this is deemed the most important controversy ever brought before this Court, either as respects the amount of property involved, or the principles on which the present judgment proceeds—principles, in my judgment, as applicable to the high lands of the United States as to the shores."

Here, then, in this case, can be found the most direct and positive enunciation of State rights doctrines ever put forth; and whoever will examine the subject must be struck with the irresistible logic of Judge Catron, that the great seas and oceans are a part of the public domain, and if the United States can alter a State is admitted into the Union told "high lands" as public property, and as a part of the public domain, and if no one has a right to take exclusive possession and appropriate to his own use the navigable waters of seas and lakes, how does it happen that the Supreme Court can hold that the soil under these navigable waters which constitute the great public highways of the nation, became the property of a State, and can by State authority be granted to individuals and thereby exclude the public from their use. If the Supreme Court had held that the soils under navigable waters were a part of the public domain, and it as they have always held, public highways, yet subject to "the political jurisdiction of the State," they would have then established a doctrine in conformity to the dignity of the nation and consistent with the theory of our government as a great regulating and controlling power; and then they could then control them the same as they do other public lands, either in the States or Territories. But when they hold, as they do in the case of Martin et al. v. Waddell, 16 Peters 410, that "when the Revolution took place the people of each State became themselves sovereign; and in that character hold the absolute right to all their navigable waters and the soils under them, for their own common use, subject only to the rights since surrendered by the constitution; and when they further hold that the States have never surrendered anything upon this subject at all, but that the title of all lands under the navigable waters, within the jurisdiction, became the property of a State—as they do in Mumford v. Woodwell; 6 Wallace, 436—and that all the States, old and new, are exactly alike in this particular, any one can see how inconsistent, contradictory and conflicting is the doctrine held by the same Court, as expounded by Chief Justice Marshall, in Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheaton, 196, where they hold that the power to regulate commerce is also plenary, and vests in Congress the right to judge as to all things relating to commerce, extending, as they afterwards held in the Wheeling Bridge case, to determine as to how the navigable waters shall be improved, and that works, either public or private, whether authorized directly by a State or not, are obstructions to navigation.

It is to be regretted that the United States Supreme Court have not, in deciding the various cases before them, been more discriminating in the use of language, and have not always distinguished between cases which arose on navigable waters lying wholly within a State and those lying partly within and partly without a State.

Now then, Lake Michigan is a body of water which is divided up among no less than four different States, and if it be the law that the title to the soil under the lake belongs exclusively to the several States, and they have the right to control it, sell it, grant it, and give it away to whoever they please, then it follows that the whole lake may be parcelled out to individuals, and the public have no rights whatever. In other words, the State would have the right to change the waters of the lake when and where they please, from a "public highway" and vest both soil and water in any individual that they may see fit.

In some of the cases the language of the Court is positive, declaring all power over the soil under navigable lakes and rivers as vested in the State, while in others they make use of qualifying terms, declaring that the power is vested in the State, subject to the determination of the supreme Court.

As an example of this, see the following case: In the case of Gilman v. Philadelphia, 3 Wallace, 725-6, the Court, in speaking of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States in regard to Congress having power "to regulate commerce," first, that "commerce includes navigation. The power to regulate commerce comprehends the control for that purpose, and to the extent necessary, of all the navigable waters of the United States which are accessible from a State other than those in which they lie. For this purpose they are the public property of the nation, and subject to all the requisite legislation by Congress. This necessarily includes the power to keep them open and free from any obstruction to their navigation interposed by the States or otherwise, to remove such obstructions when they exist, and to provide by such sanctions as they may deem proper against the occurrence of the evil and for the punishment of offenders. For these purposes, Congress possesses all the powers which existed in the States before the adoption of the National Constitution, and which have always existed in the Parliament in England."

"The Court then proceeds, in the second place, to consider the rights and powers of the States, and say, in page 132: 'The National government possesses no powers but such as have been delegated to it. The States have all but such as they have surrendered. The power to authorize the building of bridges is not to be found in the Federal Constitution. It has not been taken from the States. It must reside somewhere. They had it before the constitution was adopted, and they have it still.' They then quote with approbation from Pollard's Lessee v. Hagan, 16 Peters, 133, a part of which has already been quoted above, and then add as follows: 'The right of eminent domain over the shores and the soil under the navigable waters for all municipal purposes belongs exclusively to the States within their respective territorial jurisdiction, and they, and they only, have the constitutional power to exercise it.'

"But in the hands of the States this power can never be used so as to affect the exercise of any national right of eminent domain or jurisdiction with which the United States have been invested by the constitution. For although the territorial limits of Alabama have extended all her sovereign power into the sea, it is there, as on the shore, but municipal power, subject to the Constitution of the United States and the laws which shall have been made in pursuance thereof.

"The power to regulate commerce covers a wide field and embraces a great variety of subjects. Some of these subjects call for uniform rules and national legislation; others can be best regulated by rules and provisions suggested by the varying circumstances of different localities, and limited in their operation to such localities respectively. To this extent the power to regulate commerce may be exercised by the States. It must not be forgotten that bridges which are connecting parts of turnpikes, streets and railroads, are means of commercial transportation, as well as navigable waters, and that the commerce which passes over a bridge may be much greater than would ever be transported on the water it obstructs.

"It is for the municipal power to weigh the considerations which belong to the subject, and to decide which shall be preferred, and how far either shall be made subservient to the other. The States have always exercised this power, and from the nature and objects of the two systems of government, they must always continue to exercise it, subject, however, in all cases, to the paramount authority of Congress, whenever the power of the States shall be exerted within the sphere of the commercial power which belongs to the nation."

"The States may exercise concurrent or independent power in all cases but three:

"1. Where the power is lodged exclusively in the Federal Constitution.

"2. Where it is given to the United States.

"3. Where from the nature and subjects of the power, it must necessarily be exercised by the National Government exclusively. The power here in question is conceded by the power of the States to authorize bridges to be erected over, in and upon navigable waters) comes not, in our judgment, fall within either of those exceptions."

"It is no objection to distinct substantive powers that they may be exercised upon the same subject."

"It is not possible to fix definitely their respective boundaries. In some instances their action becomes blended; in some the action of the State limits or displaces the action of the nation; in others the action of the State is void, because it seeks to reach objects beyond the limits of State authority."

The Court then gives instances where State laws would be void, to wit, requiring an importer to take out a license to sell imported goods—a State law which compels the master of a vessel engaged in foreign commerce to pay a certain sum on account of each passenger brought from a foreign country.

But police laws of a State, which forbid spirituous liquors imported from abroad or from another state, to be sold without a license, and all quarantine laws are upheld. This is an argument on both sides of the question at once, and the Court, realizing the inconsistency thus presented, and realizing how indefinite and undefined the limits are between the United States and State Governments, nevertheless thus remarks: "The inconsistency between the powers of the States and the nation, as thus exhibited, is quite not necessarily involve collision or any other evil. None has hitherto been found to exist. The public good is the end and aim of both. If it be objected that the conclusion we have reached will put the States with authority, potent for evil, and liable to be abused, there are several answers worthy of consideration. The possible abuse of any power is no proof that it does not exist. Many abuses of any power is no proof that it does not exist. Many abuses may arise in the legislation of the States which are wholly beyond the reach of the government of the nation. The safeguard and remedy are to be found in the virtue and intelligence of the people. They can make and unmake constitutions and laws; and from that tribunal there is no appeal. If a state exercises unwisely the power here in question, the evil consequences will fall chiefly upon her own citizens. They have more at stake than the citizens of any other State. Hence, there is as little danger of the abuse of this power, as of any other reserved to the States. Whenever it shall be exerted openly or covertly for a purpose in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States, it will be within the power and it will be the duty of this Court to interpose with a vigor adequate to the correction of the evils."

The Court then adds—with an inconsistency of language as amazing as ever used by a judicial tribunal—after carefully recognizing the power of the States to authorize the building of bridges, &c., over navigable waters: "Congress may interpose, whenever it shall be deemed necessary, by general or special laws. It may regulate all bridges over navigable waters, remove offending bridges, and punish those who erect them. Within the sphere of their authority, both the legislative and judicial power of the nation are supreme. A different doctrine finds no warrant in the constitution and is abnormal and revolutionary."

"Since the adoption of the constitution," says the Court, "there has been but one instance of such legislative interposition, that we have any knowledge of." The Wheeling bridge case was declared by a decree of this Court was, in effect, annulled by an act of Congress. The validity of the act under the power "to regulate commerce" was distinctly recognized by this Court in that case. This is, also, the only instance occurring, within the same period, in which the case has been deemed a proper one for the exercise by this Court of its remedial power."

The case before the Court was of a case where the city of Philadelphia had been authorized to by the State of Pennsylvania to erect a bridge over the Schuylkill.

The Court say, after remarking that the river was wholly within the State, that "the authority conferred, they say, was given, and afterwards unconditionally recognized by the State. The streams before us, as if the parties were the State of Pennsylvania and the United States. The river being wholly within her limits, we cannot say the State has exceeded the bounds of her authority. Until the dormant power of the constitution is awakened and made effective, by appropriate legislation, the reserved power of the State is plenary, and its exercise in good faith cannot be made the subject of review by this Court."

Justices Clifford, Wayne and Davis dissented from the opinion of the Court, and pointed out the inconsistency of the opinion of the Court in holding, finally, that the State had supreme control over the subject, when it was well known that the Schuylkill was a public highway, connecting with other States, which, by express provision of the constitution, gave the Congress of the United States and the Supreme Court full and complete jurisdiction over the whole subject.

Again, it has been decided that if the Congress of the United States passed any law, either general or special, relating to any of the navigable waters of the United States, that then the States can pass no law which comes in conflict with the same, or in any manner contravene it. (Wilson v. the Blackbird Creek Marsh Company, 2 Peters, 250.)

The ... held that in the Wheeling Bridge case (18 Howard, 421), "that where Congress had acted upon the subject, and had regulated the Ohio River, and had thereby secured to the public, by virtue of the authority, the free and unobstructed use of the same, that the erection of a bridge, as in the case, was inconsistent with and in violation of the acts of Congress, and destructive of the rights derived under them; and that, to the extent of this obstruction, the acts of Congress, which were the paramount law." (See also Neal v. the Black Bird Creek Company, 2 Peters, 250.)

CONCLUSIONS.

1. In the United States the shores of navigable waters and the soil under them belong to the State in which they are situated as sovereign, and the State is deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in all the lands within its jurisdiction.

2. In States formed out of the Northwestern Territory, it is settled that the United States, when they accepted the cession of the Territory, took upon themselves the trust to hold the municipal eminent domain for the new States, and to invest them with it to the same extent in all respects that it was held by the states ceding the Territories.

3. Fractional sections.

Under the laws of the United States relating to the surveys of land, it is expressly declared that all navigable rivers within the Territory to be disposed of shall be deemed to be and remain public highways. Hence the soil or bed of navigable rivers and lakes is not granted to riparian purchasers, but the body of the stream is reserved to the public.

In all public surveys of the lands of the United States the lines of the survey stop at the margin of lakes or rivers, and then meander along the top of the bank, by which means fractional sections are created, and the purchasers of such are only charged for the true quantity of land, the bed of the lake or river being excluded.

In the case of Middleton v. Pritchard, 3 Scam., 510, Judge Breese, who was then the Circuit Judge, gave it as his opinion: "When lands are claimed by patent or grant from the Government of the United States purchased at the several Land Offices from the plats there filed, and which are bounded by the Mississippi River, the purchaser cannot claim beyond the lines of the government surveys, and must be controlled by lines and corners established by the government surveyors." Chief Justice Wilson, in his dissenting in the Supreme Court, held to the same doctrine.

This doctrine was also held in the case of McManus v. Carmichael, 3 Iowa, 57, and in most of the Western States, and it was held to be the law in the celebrated case of Bess v. Illinois Central Railroad Company, 1 Black, 204.

The title of lands bordering on the sea, or on navigable lakes and rivers, extends to high-water mark, with power in the owner to erect wharves, docks and other buildings thereon—subject, however, to the right of the public to use the water for the purposes of navigation.

The shores of navigable waters, and the soils under them, below low-water mark, were not granted by the constitution to the United States, but were reserved to the States respectively. (Pollard's Lessee v. Hogan, 3 How., 212.)

In the case of La Plaisance Bay Harbor Company v. City of Monroe (Walker's Ch. Rep.) the Chancellor said: "The complainants do not own either the bed or the banks of the river below the point of obstruction. The bed of the stream is public property and belongs to the State. This is the case with all meandered streams—no part of them being included in the original surveys—and the common law doctrine of *usque ad filum aquae* is not applicable to them. The public owns the bed of this class of rivers, and is not limited in its right to an easement or of way only. So with regard to our large lakes, or such parts of them as lie within the limits of the State. The proprietors of the land adjacent also hold no property whatever in the land covered by the waters of the lake; the land under complainant's wood houses and wharf belongs to the State."

In Alabama the courts hold to the broad doctrine that "the navigable waters of this State have been dedicated to the common use of the people of the United States." The Mayor, etc., of Mobile v. Eslava, 9 Porter, Alabama, 601.

In Gould v. Hudson Railroad Company 12 Barb., 616, which went to the Court of Appeals, and can be found in the 2d of Selden, it was held that the Hudson River, where the tide ebbs and flows, is a public, navigable river; that the riparian ownership of land, bounded on the river on such a river extends only to high water mark; that the land *below high water* belongs in England to the crown, and here to the State; that all such navigable rivers are public highways, upon which all persons have a right to navigate in pursuit of any lawful business; that no person has a right to obstruct the navigation by any permanent erection, so as to prevent the passage of vessels up and down the river; that the State has a right to construct or authorize the construction of wharves, piers, breakwaters, and other embankments, which tend to improve the navigation or do not interfere herewith. The Court held that the railroad embankment from one point to another in the Hudson River, cutting off the plaintiff from access from his riparian land (thus enclosed) by water to the river channel pursuant to the charter of the defendants, was made on the State land under the river below ordinary high-water mark, and was lawfully made without compensating the riparian owner, that his loss was *damnum absque injuria.*

See, also, Eldridge v. Cowell, 4 California, 86–88, and the recent case of The People v. the Canal Appraisers, 33 New York, 3 Tiffany, 461, where this whole subject is as elaborately examined as any case in America, and the result was that the State owned the fee in the soil under the water. (See, also, Musser v. Carmichael, 3 Iowa, 1–55.)

In California, this subject has been most thoroughly examined, and it is there held, in the case of Eldridge v. Cowell (4 California, 86–88), that the Legislature had power to grant to private persons land under the water of San Francisco Bay on the shore, to be filled up and wharved for commercial purposes; and that this was in aid of commerce, and not an obstruction to navigation; and that as the city map and the grant of a water lot pursuant to it was made to defendant, and plaintiff, granted by the Legislature prior to the purchase by plaintiff of his lot in rear, he took no riparian rights, though his lot originally reached the shore; and that if the filling destroyed the navigation of the bay, the plaintiff had no right to complain of it; and that, so as to the public, it was not a nuisance; and if a destructive to navigation, or seriously affecting the public welfare, would subject the defendant to a prosecution by the people, and not sustain an action by the plaintiff.

2. The State right doctrine that the soil under the navigable waters of the United States, belongs to the State is utterly inconsistent with the doctrine that the great lakes and rivers are public highways for all the people of the United States, and if this doctrine is carried out to its logical and legitimate conclusion, will deprive Congress of all power over any of the lakes and rivers and navigable waters of this country.

7. Ports are the gateways of commerce, and by acts of Congress it is provided that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and that no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage." These rules, said Chancellor Bland, in deciding the wharf case at Baltimore, 3 Bland, 383, are fundamental, and cannot be evaded in any form whatever; no preference can be given by requiring the payment of tolls at wharfage or any charges on goods coming from other States of the Union not demandable on those of this State; nor can duties of tonnage of any kind be exacted on ships or goods coming into or going out from any foreign country, without the consent of Congress, which was given to that act of the Assembly by Congress.

Therefore, it follows that if the State of Illinois should deprive the city of Chicago of its harbor, and give it over to private parties, they could not, without the consent of Congress, collect one cent for wharfage of any vessel or value from foreign ports; and especially would this be so if Congress makes Chicago a port of entry.

8. To erect wharves and collect tolls is a franchise, and cannot be exercised by individuals except by a grant for that purpose, and in case of dealing with ships of the United States must be under the regulations of Congress. (See the Baltimore wharf case, 3 Bland, Ch., 383; Chitty on Prerogatives, p. 174; Wiswall v. Hall, 3 Paige, Ch., 313; Taylor v. Beebe, 1 Robertson, 39; Geiger v. Filor, 8 Florida, 347.)

In the case of the City of Portsmouth v. Town of Portland, 8 B. Monroe, 256, which was a case involving similar questions to our Lake Front bill, the Court say: "We need not enter in a general, critical illustration of the disadvantages to which the town and the public might be subjected, if the right of wharfing and charging toll upon the business of the town were vested in the discretion of a single individual who might or might not be a citizen of the town, whose interest might in fact be adverse to its prosperity, or whatever might be his interest might, from want of means or diversity of occupation, be unable to exercise it for the public use."

The Court then consider the purpose for which the open space was dedicated to the public, and they say: "We are by no means sure that the right of charging toll can be raised further than a fair remuneration for taking care of the landing; and if they had examined the matter a little further they would find that whenever anybody throws open a public landing for ships, then Congress will step in and protect them from tolls and wharfage except such as they may authorize.

Again, in deciding the case of the city of Louisville v. Bank of United States, in 3 B. Monroe, 144, the Court say: "It would almost be as reasonable to sell and appropriate as private property the river itself as the ground lining its margin, the occupation of which would obstruct the lots and river. The object of locating the town on the river was to enjoy the benefit of its facilities as a highway." With great appropriateness is this language applicable to Chicago; the very object of locating Chicago on the margin of Lake Michigan was to give it a port and harbor facilities, and without its has a public harbor it cannot be made a port of entry.

THE EXPRESS IMBROGLIO.

A Great Stock-Jobbing Operation—Deep Laid Plans—Brilliant Execution—An Erie Operation.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 8.

On the 17th of February a meeting of the Adams, American, and United States Express Companies was appointed to be held in New York, to consummate a contract which has been made for a redistribution of territory. This became desirable owing to the absorption by the American of the Merchants' Union Company. The terms of this agreement had all been previously arranged, and the signatures were all that were needed to complete it.

As soon as it became known that the companies had come to an agreement which virtually ended competition and wiped out the Merchants' Union, which was considered superfluous, express stocks advanced largely, Adams going up from 48 to 71, and United States from 40 to 63. As the companies were known to be in a condition to resume dividends, it was believed that still higher prices would be reached, and heavy purchases were made for a rise.

The 17th of February came, and the appointed meeting was held in New York, but one of the parties was absent under pretext of other engagements.

The consequence was a postponement of the meeting. Up to this time the Erie clique had not appeared on the surface; but, as it has since been ascertained, they, with leading expressmen who have always been understood to be on terms of the closest business intimacy with them, were large sellers of express stocks. Three days before the meeting above referred to, when it was supposed there was nothing to prevent the consummation of the contract, and when the stocks were "booming," the inside clique were unloading upon those who were not in the streets.

Upon the postponement of the meeting, the report was circulated of "trouble." This broke Adams from 71 to 65, and United States from 63 to 56.

At this point the Erie clique showed themselves on the ground. The first step was an order for the United States to quit, accompanied by an announcement that the Erie Company, on and after March 1, would run the express over its lines. This project had previously been talked up with an institution known in our city as the Erie Transportation Company, which had a charter from the State of Kentucky, under which an express company could be run. The members of this company were made to believe that they were to step into the boots of the United States Express Company and Great Western Dispatch, and its officers were ordered to New York to close up the arrangement. At the same time an agent was despatched from New York to Cincinnati with a circular, printed, probably on the same press that ground out Erie "Convertible bonds." The circular reads about as follows:

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

On and after March 1, the Erie R. R. Co. will run an express over its lines, in place of the U. S. Express Co. Railroad agents will, until further orders, act for this express.

J. GOULD.

This circular looked fishy. As Mr. Wade innocently said of the action of the Senate in regard to counting the electoral vote of Georgia, it might be said it was official if it made no difference; or it might be said it was not official if that made any difference. It did not look like an official document; but it was carefully distributed. The agent arrived here, and proceeded to look up quarters. He proposed to rent the building formerly occupied by the Merchants' Union Despatch; but he was careful to make no offer; he merely asked questions.

But all this looked like business. Adams Express declined to 55, and United States to 30—a big fall. Here was a large profit for the inside cliques, who sold short at prices 20 per cent above these figures. Now the "shorts" began to "cover." The 1st of March drew near. It fell on Monday. On Saturday the [illegible] States Company time to gather up its clothes and walk.

It now began to be strongly suspected that the whole movement was a conspiracy, such as are common in New York stock circles, to make a speculation, and the stocks began to advance. The parties who were previously large sellers, were now heavy buyers. United States advanced to 57½, and Adams to 60½.

On Saturday the cheat culminated. Despatches were received announcing that the United States Express Company had closed a twenty-year contract with the Erie Company, which gave it, not only the express business, but also the entire through freight business on the lines of the company.

Thus ended this great movement in express stocks. It was well planned and speedily executed. The cliques made several millions by the operation, and now they are ready for another game.

It might be supposed that the Erie Transportation Company, which the Erie clique used for their purpose, had been left out in the cold, but its stockholders have, we are informed, been cared for in the United States Express Company.

Some people might suppose that there was a swindle somewhere in the "movement;" but then it is up to the New York standard of morals, and having proved a great success, it will add new glory to the fame of the men who planned and carried it out. It will improve their credit in bank, elevate them in social circles, and cause them to be lionized in Wall street.

A SAVAGE ENCOUNTER.

Attempt to Arrest an Indian Outlaw in Arkansas.

He Attacks the Officers, Wounds two of them and Escapes.

A Ku-Klux Interferes in the Outlaw's Behalf.

From the Memphis Post, March 3.

A desperate and fearful encounter occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday noon, at a small boarding house or country tavern, kept by a man named Jenkins, near a place, twelve miles south of the city, known as Horn Lake. Cub Harland, a quarter-breed Indian, of about thirty years of age, who is described as a most lawless and bloodthirsty character, abandoned his native home among his race in the Indian Territory in the summer of 1866, and came to Crittenden County, Arkansas. Here he formed an intimate acquaintance and friendship with the rough and vicious characters who lived there, and who have figured so prominently in all the outrages and ruffianism that has transpired in that county last August. Thus he became a terror to all orderly and law obeying citizens, and the champion and favorite of the lawless Klan.

When the State militia came into Crittenden County, the Ku-Klux being promised assistance from associates on this side of the river, resolved to attack the militia and murder them or drive them from the county. Cub accordingly remained in the neighborhood several days to assist in the intended undertaking. For some reason the attack was abandoned and Cub, with all his fellow outlaws, except the eight or ten who were captured by the militia when they first arrived, fled the State. It was supposed for a while that he had returned to the Indian Territory, but it afterwards became known to the officers of the militia that he was lurking around Horn Lake. A requisition having been procured from Governor Clayton for his arrest, Captain Haynes, of the Second Arkansas State Guards, came over the river last Saturday night and, getting the assistance of Sergeants Brown and Finch, of the Metropolitan Police, left yesterday forenoon for Horn Lake, the stopping place of Cub.

The party were mounted, and all armed with revolvers. On reaching Jenkins' house—the only one at Horn Lake—the men dismounted, and, hitching their horses at the roadside, proceeded to the house, around which no one could be seen. After rapping, as no one answered, two of the officers—Haynes and Brown—entered the house and stepped into a side room, while Finch walked around to the rear of the house to intercept Cub in case of an attempt to escape.

As Haynes and Brown entered the room, as above stated, they heard the voices of men conversing in an adjoining room, and at once advanced to the door leading into the same. Sergeant Brown, who was in front, opened the door and stepped across the threshold, with Captain Haynes close at his back. The conversation of the half-dozen men who were seated around the fire was hushed as the door opened, and all turned their heads to see who was coming. The Indian, who was among them, as soon as he saw the face of Captain Hayes, jumped to his feet and in an instant drew a navy revolver, which he has never been known to not have buckled at his side, and aiming it at Brown, scarcely five feet distant, fired it, and in another instant darted out of doors through a side passage, followed by a comrade of his, by the name of Charlie Smith, who had also fled from Crittenden County. As miraculous as it may seem, the Indian's shot missed the mark and passed through the door. Fearing lest the whole company in the room attempt would to defend the Indian and his comrade, Smith, and that they would overpower them, the officers backed out of the door and sprang outside of the house, with their revolvers in their hands and ready for use. As they reached the porch, Officer Finch, who was promptly on hand, was firing his revolver at the Indian, who was immediately returned the shot. Sergeant Brown and Finch then set upon Smith, who, with two revolvers in his hand, was coming to the rescue of the Indian. As Sergeant Finch and the Indian exchanged shots at the closest proximity, the latter frantically bounded forward in the face of Captain Haynes, who was also rushing for the Indian. As the two armed adversaries met, with their eyes fixed upon each other and without a word being uttered, the Indian seized the Captain by the left shoulder and raised his revolver to the breast of the Captain, who, with perfect control of himself, in return instantly clutched with his left hand the right arm of the Indian, near the shoulder and prevented the free use of his revolver. In this close encounter both used their weapons as best they could. The Indian discharged his revolver three times with the muzzle close to the side of the Captain, who, by crowding his arm away, prevented himself from being shot through the middle. At the same time he was sending his bullet through the upper part of the Indian's breast with his right hand, which was unrestrained. As the Indian fired the third shot, two of which had struck the Captain in the left hip, he broke away and ran towards a ravine, several yards distant, beyond which was a thicket of wild cane. Just as he turned the Captain gave him another shot in the back, which he thinks could not possibly have missed its mark. Notwithstanding this shot, and two others which were fired into his breast, and also one which Sergeant Finch is believed to have given him, the Indian made his way off as if unharmed.

At the close of this terrible encounter, the Captain's wounds began to bleed freely, and it was with much difficulty that he could walk. He, however, limped around to the side of the house where Sergeants Finch and Brown had kept up a lively fire upon Smith, who had emptied his revolvers and fled for his life about the same time that the Indian had. Just here, at the close of the bloody work, all of which was done in the briefest space of time, Sergeant Finch exclaimed that he was shot, and that he felt faint. He accordingly walked into the house and his person was examined, when a bullet hole was found in the center of his right breast. He began to sink rapidly, and, by the kindness of the landlord, was immediately furnished a bed, on which he was carefully laid, and a physician procured as soon as possible.

After the arrival of the doctor, who pronounced the Sergeant's wound of a critical character, but not sufficient to cause death immediately, and after all was done for the Sergeant's comfort that could be, Sergeant Brown and the Captain returned to the city. The ride for the Captain was rather painful, but he succeeded in accomplishing it, and after having his wounds washed and cared for took the ferry for Mound City and returned to his home at Marion.

This morning Dr. Lynch and an officer, with a carriage, were sent to Horn Lake to visit Sergeant Finch, and to bring him back to the city if his condition will permit.

Sergeant Finch is a native of Ohio; served in the Union army, and has been connected with the police force since its organization. He is an upright young man and an excellent officer, and should his wound prove fatal, a large circle of friends, together with his fellow-policemen, will deeply mourn his loss.

Sergeant Brown, who is likewise a native of Ohio, is a most valiant and faithful officer and has been connected with many a mortal struggle, and, as from the one of yesterday, he has fortunately escaped, without receiving any serious harm.

Captain Haynes is a large, athletic man, with dark complexion, and eyes that reveal his courage, which is of the first quality, and which has been his only safety since living among the assassins of Crittenden County. He is a native of Kane County, Illinois, and served through the war as Captain in the Third United States Cavalry.

A Silk Community.

From the San Francisco Herald, Feb. 19.

The latest and most novel idea in the silk culture is Mr. D. F. Hall's embryo "silk community." According to the Los Angeles *Star,* Mr. Hall has bought a large tract of land, forming a part of the San Jose Ranch, about thirty-two miles east of Los Angeles, on the San Bernardino Ranch. The land is well watered by the San Antonio Creek, and two other small streams fed by springs on the north side of the land. He proposes to lay off the entire tract, which is two miles and a quarter one way, by one and a quarter the other, into blocks and streets of suitable dimensions for the convenience of the residents, and offer it for sale to actual settlers. The blocks will be forty acres in size, to be subdivided into lots of from one to ten in size. Ten-acre lots will only be sold to those who will make improvements thereon.

There are certain benefits to be derived from a settlement of this kind, entering upon and making a specialty of the silk culture, that will particularly commend themselves to those wishing to enter the business, and particularly immigrants from the densely populated countries of Europe. For an extensive cocoonery but a comparatively small quantity of land is required, as it is computed that seventy-eight tons of mulberry leaves will produce one million cocoons, and that three acres planted in mulberries will yield ninety tons of leaves. Upon this basis a ten-acre lot will be ample for producing three million of cocoons, and have sufficient spare grounds for buildings, fruit, and flowers, without which no place is fit to be called home. By this small subdividing the community will have all the enjoyment of suburban life, with the benefits of churches, schools, lyceums, libraries, etc., etc., all of which are the necessary adjuncts to an enlightened, prosperous, and happy community.

On Wednesday last, near Alton, Ill., a little girl [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Judge Miller, of Wisconsin, Here Assisting Judge Drummond.

Proposition to Have the Mayor and Council of Galena Arrested for Contempt.

Twenty-five Hundred Dollars for a Broken Leg.

Criminal Business.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Andrew G. Miller, District Judge of Wisconsin, will, during this term, preside at the trial of causes in the Circuit Court. This is done by arrangement with Judge Drummond, who requested it, because of the number of litigated cases submitted to him awaiting investigation and decision. Judge Miller comes at a good time, because the case which is now taken up has substantially been tried before Judge Drummond and the next cause, of Bunchberger Brothers v. Commercial Insurance Company, has been in effect four times tried with variable verdicts in the same court. Judge Drummond will hear unlitigated causes in the other court room at eleven o'clock.

United States v. 178 barrels of ale. Suit dismissed upon request of the Secretary of the Interior (stating settlement) and forfeiture remitted. The claimant is one Charles W. Henry.

[illegible] Barrack, administratrix, v. George W. [illegible] Replevin and trover (for lumber). [illegible] to the jury.

[illegible] Stewart v. Western Union Railroad Company. Action of covenant (on trial before [illegible]). This suit is brought to recover [illegible] steamboat. The steamboat [illegible] alleged, leased by the railroad [illegible] conveying passengers to and from [illegible]. It is charged that the owners [illegible] some time since to her [illegible] that the explosion was caused [illegible] of the road. The case [illegible] about four days in trial.

[illegible] rel. E. W. Clark et als. [illegible] Mayor and Council of Galena. Peremptory writs of mandamus [illegible] cover the amount of coupons on [illegible] city officers returned that they have [illegible] wherewith to pay, and that the time [illegible] collection of the tax has been postponed, [illegible] for the reasons before moved to quash the return to the writ on the ground that it is insufficient, because the only answer to it was could be the return of the money. He also moved for an attachment against the Mayor and Council for contempt. The Court (Drummond) took the case under advisement. It is proper to state that the [illegible] either refused or neglected to the Court that [illegible] action might be taken upon the [illegible] on imputation of want of good faith [illegible] part of the city officers which was intended to [illegible].

NEW SUITS.

Frederick S. Klatland et als. v. Charles L. Bobb, [illegible] Damages, $20,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The trial of the ejectment suit of Nathan Richardson against Benjamin F. Hopkins and another, parties holding under Martin O. Walker, was closed by a verdict for the defendants. This was one of a series of suits involving the title to property in Fort Dearborn Addition. The property in this proceeding is that on which stand a wooden building, in the rear of the buildings Nos. 47 and 49 Randolph street, fronting an alley running north from Randolph street, between Clark and State streets, and being part of lots 32 and 34, block 9, of Fort Dearborn Addition. Plaintiff claimed as patentee of the land. Martin O. Walker, the real defendant, claimed under a deed to King, derived from the authority of the reservation by the agent of the Secretary of War, was a possession since 1848. The question of continuation of a lot of title may be entered by the plaintiff on the legal point involved, in order to make the defence of seven years' possession and payment of taxes under color of title in good defence, the defendant must have made a [illegible] of title that he believed, at the time, that the land was his and [illegible] he paid taxes, for it as his own [illegible] to show that the title was not in the plaintiff, then he did not take good faith and no title came by such land and [illegible] question of good faith. But the [illegible] is bound to prove every material fact [illegible] will entitle him to recover, and if plaintiff [illegible] in opposition to a perfect paper title and [illegible] under color and shows possession for seven years [illegible] and upward, prior to suit [illegible] then plaintiff cannot recover in this action. [illegible] Walker and his grantors have possession under a good purporting to convey by a deed from any one purporting to be owner, giving a valid consideration, and then occupied and paid taxes for seven years, claiming and believing the land to be theirs, or entitled to [illegible] title of such time to be the owner, then his claim of title has ripened into perfect title. The [illegible] is a deed made under an original instrument apportioned to Joan Frink and Martin O. Walker, dated May 7, 1848, is color of title, and the plaintiff [illegible] Walker received such deed in good faith [illegible] paid taxes on the premises for seven years [illegible] as being properly entered in faith into the possession, the said Martin O. Walker continued so to hold the same and said [illegible] believing all the time that he had a good title, [illegible] therefore, though the bringing of this suit [illegible] continued to hold under the deed, and for all the taxes legally assessed up to the time of the suit, then the said Walker has the title to the property, and the jury will find for the defendants. Verdict for defendants.

Joseph Poutren v. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. This is an action of the case to recover for alleged personal injury. The plaintiff was a passenger on a car upon the road, near Bloomington, in this city, was injured upon the line. He alleges that as the train approached the station [illegible] and the car was standing up in the car, while the car was on a switch, or side-track, some [illegible] from the car, caught his coat-sleeve, and jerked his arm back to the window side [illegible] broken. On trial.

[illegible] v. Albert Gross. Appeal in trespass. Verdict for defendant.

[illegible] D. Hasset al. v. M. S. Warner. Assumpsit. Judgment for $[illegible].

[illegible] M. Tresepel v. [illegible] O. McLane. [illegible] of household furniture, &c., of house [illegible] West Madison street. Plaintiff claims as [illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible] C. Newel v. Merchants' Union Express Company. Assumpsit for four month's wages, alleged to be due. Account stated at $363.33.

VERDICTS.

[illegible] Insurance Company v. Harvey H. Parker. Assumpsit for policy for $1,099.20. [illegible] Garrison v. City of Chicago. Case for [illegible] broken leg by falling from a sidewalk [illegible] West Lake street, near West Pauline street, et als. Defendant guilty. Damages, $2,500.

[illegible] A. Daniels, etc., v. Daniel L. Wells et als. [illegible] Assumpsit for lumber. For $[illegible].

JUDGMENTS.

[illegible] Wine Company v. Charles Moir. For $[illegible].

[illegible] Same. For $442.

[illegible] Bank v. Theodore Kleinsmith et als. [illegible] against A. C. and O. F. Jaeger, garnishees.

[illegible] Wells (late Wells & Sears) v. Samuel A. [illegible]

[illegible] v. Julius Stein. For $[illegible].

[illegible] Cook et al. (Cook & McKay) v. Woolsey [illegible] Sponge Company. For $167.93.

IN CHANCERY.

[illegible] T. Corcoran v. [illegible] S. Dreer et als. [illegible] Bemis & Co., Decree. The Court is [illegible] finds that defendants, carrying on business [illegible] Chicago, executed an agreement, based [illegible] the purchase by Harvey Smith of ten shares of the capital stock of the Garner & [illegible] Brewery Company; that at the end of one [illegible] they would repurchase the same at their par [illegible] paying ten per cent interest on-the amount [illegible] paid for the shares. The consideration [illegible] the shares was paid and certificates of [illegible] issued. Subsequently Smith sold and delivered to the complainant one of these certificates, the condition being that complainant took [illegible] to the full benefit of the agreement with the vendor. Another share was in [illegible] sold to Mike McDonald.

[illegible] to Bowers and Donaldson, both of [illegible] this complainant, it being [illegible] that Smith would retain the agreement [illegible] made, in trust, for the benefit of the [illegible] subsequently, however, recovering [illegible] under the agreement, for the shares [illegible] delivered up the certificates and [illegible] obligations. Demand was then [illegible] with the terms of the [illegible] refusal suit was brought. The Court [illegible] unless within twenty days after service of a copy of the decree they shall pay $3,560, [illegible] in chancery shall proceed to sell the [illegible] to these outstanding shares, [illegible] the further order of the Court to be [illegible] the event that the sum of $4,500, due, [illegible] by the sale.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible] H. Decker v. A. James Park and [illegible] Turner. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,500.

[illegible] v. Addison A. and Ellis Turner. Assumpsit. Damages, $1,500.

[illegible] Burton et al. v. Seymour G. Brown, Truman Stone. Assumpsit. Damages, [illegible].

[illegible] H. Jackson and his wife, Ann Elizabeth, v. Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Company. Damages laid at $3,000.

[illegible] Rhodes v. Conrad Seip and Frederick [illegible] Assumpsit. Damages, $3,000.

[illegible] Simonson v. Anton Herzog and David [illegible] Case. For alleged false arrest and [illegible] Damages, $10,000.

RECORDER'S COURT.

[illegible] of the cases upon the criminal calendar continued.

[illegible] case of Matthew Tighe, tried for murder Wednesday, the jury found the prisoner guilty.

[illegible] Lynch was found guilty of the larceny [illegible] collar, valued at $14. Sixty days in the [illegible].

[illegible] Washington was convicted of the larceny [illegible] overcoat. Penalty fixed at three years in [illegible] tiary.

Worden pleaded guilty of petit larceny [illegible] stealing a watch, was sentenced [illegible] County Jail for twenty days.

[illegible] Cody, charged with burglary, was tried. [illegible] the same man who was lately [illegible] policeman who desired to arrest him. [illegible] found guilty and ordered to the Penitentiary [illegible] years.

COMMON LAW.

Wonderly v. O. E. Newman, A. O. Neil [illegible] Trespass for an assault at [illegible] house on Wabash avenue. Judgment [illegible] defendants guilty and damages assessed [illegible] one cent each.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible] Krause v. Franz Krause, alias Francis [illegible] for divorce, on the ground of desertion. [illegible] stated in the bill that the [illegible] married, at a place above named, in [illegible] of Saxony, on the 3d day of September, [illegible] and that in 1864 they migrated to the [illegible]. It is charged that the parties lived [illegible] together, until 1865, when the defendant [illegible] came to Chicago, abandoning the complainant [illegible] ever since left and that she has been [illegible] unable to find defendant, but that [illegible] learned that he was living in a state of [illegible] with one Eleanor Knor, pretending [illegible] husband. Complainant says that she is [illegible] of the age of 45 years, the husband being [illegible] to be a cabinet maker, doing business [illegible] No. 119 Blue Island avenue, worth at least [illegible].

THE POLICE COURTS.

PROBABLY THIEVES.

[illegible] Thompson and George Williams, small [illegible] arrested at the corner of Kinzie street [illegible] avenue, on Wednesday morning, [illegible] acting in a very suspicious manner, [illegible] a great desire to get as much ground [illegible] themselves and a policeman as possible. [illegible] searched at the station, [illegible] in possession [illegible] box of blacking, were found on each. [illegible] partial hearing before Justice Milliken [illegible] morning, and were held in $500 bail [illegible] hearing on the 16th inst. The supposition [illegible] that the young scamps obtained the [illegible] by breaking open a store. They [illegible] have been robbed as would attend the [illegible].

ABOUT SOME BOARDS.

[illegible] Wednesday evening a man was seen to appear [illegible] the lumber yard of [illegible] and Market streets, by [illegible] and depart. He was arrested and [illegible] on those boards, and accordingly a [illegible]. About daylight yesterday morning an [illegible] individual appeared, shouldered the [illegible] and moved off rapidly, when he was [illegible] and conveyed to the Armory. He [illegible] before Justice Milliken, and [illegible] short. He was held [illegible] ...

[illegible] was worth, was up before Justice M[illegible] yesterday morning on the charge of [illegible] a cheap wash tub and board belonging [illegible] Swedish washerwoman residing on [illegible] street. [illegible] was fined $[illegible] and [illegible] to pay the costs [illegible] quarters.

A REPUTATION BLASTED.

Margaret Johnson stated that a room [illegible] was and bit wife in her bosom. [illegible] stated with them and [illegible] in quest. At the [illegible] a [illegible] was ascertained [illegible] and prepared [illegible] were sent upward [illegible] for the [illegible] she had both, and [illegible] she would [illegible] wherever they went and [illegible] her [illegible] character. For this she was [illegible] Quin, before whom she [illegible] fined her $5.

"I CAN'T LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE."

A policeman, on the North Side, [illegible] Reilly, on Wednesday night, the [illegible] to a professional "bummer," [illegible] home. Louis Lang, residing in [illegible] was intoxicated, said he would [illegible] over away. Louis also became [illegible] a fight and [illegible] was taken to the [illegible] station. The [illegible] before Justice Quinn, yesterday morning, and [illegible] the other $15.

HE DID NOT GET OUT OF TEMPTATION.

Pat Passett, who was released from [illegible] Jail about six weeks ago, was arrested [illegible] yesterday. He was penniless, and [illegible] would reform. Being very penitent, [illegible] was placed in his promises. He has [illegible] been seen in company with thieves [illegible] pockets, and in order to keep him out [illegible] he was taken into custody. Justice [illegible] fined him $25. In default he was sent to Bridewell.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

William Clark was charged with [illegible] Armory, yesterday morning. Mary [illegible] missed several gold rings, and had [illegible] upon suspicion of taking them [illegible] on the street [illegible] he was [illegible] remanded for William's appearance [illegible].

THE IRREPRESSIBLE BRAWLER.

The irrepressible Mary Bowman was [illegible] time yesterday morning on the charge—drunk and disorderly. [illegible] on Van Buren street [illegible] she was fined $5.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Anne Davis, Jennie Williams, [illegible] and Ellie [illegible] were fined $15 each [illegible] Milliken, yesterday morning, for being disorderly.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars to Complete the East Wing of Court House.

Proposition to Arrest and Prosecute Vagrants all Absconding Husbands.

Public Buildings.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 10 o'clock, President [illegible] in the Chair.

COUNTY CLERK'S REPORT.

The County Clerk, General [illegible] submitted his report which was passed on [illegible] to payment of salaries and bills.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Public Buildings [illegible] their report. The bids for ventilating [illegible] apparatus for east wing had ranged [illegible] to $57,000. The bid of Walworth, Furse, of $23,106, was accepted. There [illegible] been expended on the work $41,[illegible], and it was [illegible] that it would require $[illegible] to finish the building. [illegible] recommend the Board of Health for [illegible] this, was not continued by the [illegible].

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Committee on the County Hospital [illegible] the payment of bills [illegible] $6,263.79.

ALLOWED.

L. P. Hilliard was allowed $[illegible] for [illegible] replacing the town and county tax books.

REFERRED.

A motion to allow County Agent [illegible] for extra services was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Charities.

ABSCONDING HUSBANDS.

Supervisor McDermott, the [illegible] Board, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Many wives and children [illegible] suffering relief from the County [illegible] quence of their husbands or fathers [illegible] them, or their neglecting to work [illegible] and help to support their families; [illegible]

Resolved, That when the County [illegible] the name of any woman or child on [illegible] is known to him to be one whose husband or father has absconded, or is shirking [illegible] to help support said families, [illegible] County Agent shall present [illegible] copy of which to be handed to the [illegible] of the [illegible] whose duty it shall be [illegible] such in large, and to be arrested [illegible] and dealt with accordingly, [illegible] failure to be not found in the county, [illegible] Commissioners shall cause [illegible] of the absconding person [illegible] York *Police Gazette.*

Referred to Building Committee.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Supervisor Johnson reported the following:

WHEREAS, The State Legislature [illegible] session, has authorized by an [illegible] to issue bonds, not exceeding [illegible] in the erection of public buildings [illegible] other purposes; therefore,

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be hereby authorized, to prepare [illegible] such number thereof to yield an amount [illegible] to cover the necessary expense [illegible] the east wing of the Court House, [illegible] amount not to exceed [illegible] dollars in the aggregate.

Further consideration [illegible] deferred to 10 o'clock next [illegible].

The Committee on Poor House and [illegible] was instructed to employ some [illegible] to sink an artesian well at the County Poor farm, and contract for the same.

HOSPITAL.

The Warden of the Hospital presented [illegible] report, which was referred to [illegible] on Hospitals.

The board then [illegible].

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board reconvened at 2 o'clock. Mr. [illegible] Hammond in the Chair.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The special order of the [illegible] school, was taken up, the [illegible] whole, with Supervisor Johnson [illegible] the Chair. [illegible] the total $[illegible]

Mr. Sand [illegible] in a lengthy [illegible] in favor of including the Normal school has been thus [illegible].

Supervisor Dolton spoke at length [illegible] Dice [illegible].

At the request of the members [illegible] were again taken.

An informal vote for the location [illegible] follows: Blue Island, 14; Englewood, [illegible] Hyde Park, [illegible]

The fourth ballot resulted: [illegible] Englewood, 14; Blue Island, 14, and [illegible]

The subject was then deferred to [illegible] morning.

THE ABSCONDING HUSBANDS.

The Building committee, to whom [illegible] read the subject of absconding husbands [illegible] that they were not able to discover [illegible] whereby the Board of Supervisors [illegible] to the Police Commissioners to [illegible] certain things.

Concerning the publication of the [illegible] *Police Gazette,* the committee [illegible] would be more appropriate to publish [illegible] the *Woman's Suffrage* [illegible] "Revolution" of Mrs. Anthony and Mrs. Stanton, [illegible] *Revolution,* or, still better, request [illegible] of the emancipation of women, [illegible] George Francis Train, to mention [illegible] the above absconders in his lectures [illegible] however, that the absconding parties [illegible] to be the pub. lication.

The report was accepted and placed on [illegible] board then adjourned to 10 o'clock this [illegible].

Druggists' Meeting.

A meeting of Chicago wholesale and [illegible] gists was held yesterday afternoon [illegible] the College of Pharmacy, for the [illegible] taking action in regard to the [illegible] American Pharmaceutical Association [illegible] in Chicago on the 5th of September [illegible] Ebert occupied the chair and G. [illegible] acted as Secretary.

Mr. E. H. Sargent, of the Committee [illegible] arrangements, reported, recommending [illegible] appointment of the following committees [illegible] ception, on Arrangements, on Ways and [illegible] on Finance on Specimens, on Halls, on [illegible] and Hotels.

The committees were then appointed as follows:

Ways and Means—O. F. Fuller, E. [illegible] Dwyer, J. H. Smith, Peter Van Schaack, Mr. Rockwood, John Stockl, E. S. [illegible]

Finance—J. W. Shreve, A. E. [illegible] O'Farrell, Mr. Glacius, J. J. Siddall, [illegible] Edward Schoettler.

Arrangements—H. W. Fuller, W. F. [illegible] D. Pabst, A. E. Ebert.

Hall—J. W. Shreve, T. Whitfield, [illegible]

Railroads and Hotels—Dr. J. V. Z. [illegible] R. Gale, Henry Sweet, [illegible]

Reception—A. E. Ebert, E. A. [illegible] S. Bliss, J. Parsons, F. L. Mittman, F. [illegible] J. J. Siddall, J. W. Mill, J. H. Wilson, [illegible] J. C. Borcherd, Henry Sweet, Robert [illegible] Birchardt, W. Heinhold, J. Wilson, [illegible] Dwight, J. D. Paul, C. Louis Streit, J. [illegible]

Specimens—A. E. Ebert, E. [illegible] Bliss, G. H. Hambright, T. Whitfield, [illegible] A. E. Ebert.

The meeting then adjourned, subject [illegible] of the Chairman of the Committee [illegible] rangements.

The Chicago Library Association.

The Young Men's Library Association [illegible] of the Legislature, which changed the name [illegible] to "Chicago Library Association." [illegible] made to the members some time since [illegible] annual dues from thirty to five dollars [illegible] number, [illegible] to [illegible] are [illegible] to be [illegible] have been raised to [illegible] lectures [illegible] Probably the announcement [illegible] the [illegible] who have [illegible] course [illegible] the high-pro active [illegible] be [illegible]

Dredging the South Branch.

The Board of Public Works received [illegible] day, for dredging the south branch [illegible] South Branch of the Chicago River, to a [illegible] thirty feet and depth of sixteen feet. [illegible] following bids were received: H. T. Nash, [illegible] dredge, $[illegible] per day; [illegible] cubic yard [illegible] [illegible]

Woman's and Children's Hospital.

[illegible] the annual meeting of the Board of [illegible] of the Hospital for Women and Children [illegible] at the Hospital, No. 212 Ohio street, [illegible] Mrs. Dr. Dyer in the chair. [illegible]

States Company time to gather up its clothes and walk.

It now began to be strongly suspected that the whole movement was a conspiracy, such as are common in New York stock circles, to make a speculation, and the stocks began to advance. The parties who were previously large sellers, were now heavy buyers. United States advanced to 57c, and Adams to [illegible].

On Saturday the cheat culminated. Despatches were received announcing that the United States Express Company had closed a twenty-year contract with the Erie Company, which gave it, not only the express business, but also the entire through freight business on the lines of the company.

Thus ended this great movement in express stocks. It was well planned and speedily executed. The cliques made several millions by the operation, and now they are ready for another game.

It might be supposed that the Erie Transportation Company, which the Erie clique used for their purpose, had been left out in the cold, but its stockholders have, we are informed, been cared for in the United States Express Company.

Some people might suppose that there was a swindle somewhere in the "movement;" but then it is up to the New York standard of morals, and having proved a great success, it will add new glory to the fame of the men who planned and carried it out. It will improve their credit in bank, elevate them in social circles, and cause them to be lionized in Wall street.

A SAVAGE ENCOUNTER.

Attempt to Arrest an Indian Outlaw in Arkansas.

He Attacks the Officers, Wounds two of them and Escapes.

A Ku-Klux Interferes in the Outlaw's Behalf.

From the Memphis Post, March 8.

A desperate and fearful encounter occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday noon, at a small boarding house or country tavern, kept by a man named Jenkins, near a place twelve miles south of the city, known as Horn Lake. Cub Harland, a quarter-breed Indian, of about thirty years of age, who is described as a most lawless and bloodthirsty character, abandoned his native home among his race in the Indian Territory in the summer of 1866, and came to Crittenden County, Arkansas. Here he formed an intimate acquaintance and friendship with the rough and vicious characters who lived there, and who have figured so prominently in all the outrages and ruffianism that has transpired in that county last August. Thus he became a terror to all orderly and law obeying citizens, and the champion and favorite of the lawless Klan.

When the State militia came into Crittenden County, the Ku-Klux being promised assistance from associates on this side of the river, resolved to attack the militia and murder them or drive them from the county. Cub accordingly remained in the neighborhood several days to assist in the intended undertaking. For some reason the attack was abandoned and Cub, with all his fellow outlaws, except the eight or ten who were captured by the militia when they first arrived, fled the State. It was supposed for a while that he had returned to the Indian Territory, but it afterwards became known to the officers of the militia that he was lurking around Horn Lake. A requisition having been procured from Governor Clayton for his arrest, Captain Haynes, of the Second Arkansas State Guards, came over the river last Saturday night and, getting the assistance of Sergeants Brown and Finch, of the Metropolitan Police, left yesterday forenoon for Horn Lake, the stopping place of Cub.

The party were mounted, and all armed with revolvers. On reaching Jenkins' house—the only one at Horn Lake—the men dismounted, and, hitching their horses at the roadside, proceeded to the house, around which no one could be seen. After rapping, as no one answered, two of the officers—Haynes and Brown—entered the house and stepped into a side room, while Finch walked around to the rear of the house to intercept Cub in case of an attempt to escape.

As Haynes and Brown entered the room, as above stated, they heard the voices of men conversing in an adjoining room, and at once advanced to the door leading into the same. Sergeant Brown, who was in front, opened the door and stepped across the threshold, with Captain Haynes close at his back. The conversation of the half-dozen men who were seated around the fire was hushed as the door opened, and all turned their heads to see who was coming. The Indian, who was among them, as soon as he saw the face of Captain Hayes, jumped to his feet and in an instant drew a navy revolver, which he had never been known to have buckled at his side, and aiming it at Brown, scarcely five feet distant, fired it, and in another instant darted out of doors through a side passage, followed by a comrade of his, by the name of Charlie Smith, who had also fled from Crittenden County. As miraculous as it may seem, the Indian's shot missed its mark and passed through the door. Fearing lest the whole company in the room attempt would to defend the Indian and his comrade, Smith, and that they would overpower them, the officers backed out of the door and sprang outside of the house, with their revolvers in their hands and ready for use. As they reached the porch, Officer Finch, who was promptly on hand, was just firing his revolver at the Indian, who also immediately returned the shot. Sergeants Brown and Finch then set upon Smith, who, with two revolvers in his hand, was coming to the rescue of the Indian. As Sergeant Finch and the Indian exchanged shots at the closest proximity, the latter frantically bounded forward in the face of Captain Haynes, who was also rushing for the Indian. As the two armed adversaries met, with their eyes fixed upon each other and without a word being uttered, the Indian seized the Captain by the left shoulder and raised his revolver to the breast of the Captain, who, with perfect control of himself, to return instantly clutched with his left hand the right arm of the Indian, near the shoulder and prevented the free use of his revolver. In the close encounter both used their weapons as best they could. The Indian discharged his revolver three times with the muzzle close at the side of the Captain, who by crowding his arm away prevented himself from being shot through the middle. At the same time he was sending his bullet through the upper part of the Indian's breast with his right hand, which was unrestrained. As the Indian fired the third shot, two of which had struck the Captain in the left hip, he broke away and ran towards a ravine, several yards distant, beyond which was a thicket of wild cane. Just as he turned the Captain gave him another shot in the back, which he thinks could not possibly have missed its mark. Notwithstanding this shot, and two others which were fired into his breast, and also one which Sergeant Finch is believed to have given him, the Indian made his way off as if unharmed.

At the close of this terrible encounter, the Captain's wounds began to bleed feely, and it was with much difficulty that he could walk. He, however, limped around to the side of the house where Sergeants Finch and Brown had kept up a lively fire upon Smith, who had emptied his revolvers and fled for his life about the same time that the Indian had. Just here, at the close of the bloody work, all of which was done in the briefest space of time, Sergeant Finch exclaimed that he was shot, and that he felt faint. He accordingly walked into the house and his person was examined, when a bullet hole was found in the center of his right breast. He began to sink rapidly, and, by the kindness of the landlord, was immediately furnished a bed, on which he was carefully laid, and a physician procured as soon as possible.

After the arrival of the doctor, who pronounced the Sergeant's wound of a critical character, but not sufficient to cause death immediately, and after all was done for the Sergeant's comfort that could be, Sergeant Brown and the Captain returned to the city. The ride for the Captain was rather painful, but he succeeded in accomplishing it, and after having his wounds washed and cared for took the ferry for Mound City and returned to his home at Marion.

This morning Dr. Lynch and an officer, with a carriage, were sent to Horn Lake to visit Sergeant Finch, and to bring him back to the city if his condition will permit.

Sergeant Finch is a native of Ohio; served in the Union army, and has been connected with the police force since its organization. He is an upright young man and an excellent officer, and should his wound prove fatal, a large circle of friends, together with his fellow-policemen, will deeply mourn his loss.

Sergeant Brown, who is likewise a native of Ohio, is a most valiant and faithful officer and has been connected with many a mortal struggle, and, as from the one of yesterday, he has fortunately escaped, with receiving any serious harm.

Captain Haynes is a large, athletic man, with dark complexion, and eyes that reveal his courage, which is of the first quality, and which has been his only safety since living among the assassins of Crittenden County. He is a native of Kane County, Illinois, and served through the war as Captain in the Third United States Cavalry.

A Silk Community.

From the San Francisco Herald, Feb. 10.

The latest and most novel idea in the silk culture is Mr. D. F. Hall's embryo "silk community." According to the Los Angeles Star, Mr. Hall has bought a large tract of land, forming a part of the San Jose Ranch, about thirty-two miles east of Los Angeles, on the San Bernardino Ranch. The land is well watered by the San Antonio Creek, and two other small streams fed by springs on the north side of the land. He proposes to lay off the entire tract, which is two miles and a quarter one way, by one and a quarter the other, into blocks and streets of suitable dimensions for the convenience of the residents, and offer it for sale to actual settlers. The blocks will be forty acres in size, to be subdivided into lots of from one to ten in size. Ten-acre lots will only be sold to those who will make improvements thereon.

There are certain benefits to be derived from a settlement of this kind, entering upon and making a specialty of the silk culture, that will particularly commend themselves to those wishing to enter the business, and particularly immigrants from the densely populated countries of Europe. For an extensive cocoonery but a comparatively small quantity of land is required, as it is computed that seventy-eight tons of mulberry leaves will produce one million cocoons, and that three acres planted in mulberries will yield ninety tons of leaves. Upon this basis a ten-acre lot will be ample for producing three million of cocoons, and have sufficient spare grounds for buildings, fruit, and flowers, without which no place is fit to be called home. By this small subdividing the community will have all the enjoyment of suburban life, with the benefits of churches, schools, lyceums, libraries, etc., etc., all of which are the necessary adjuncts to an enlightened, prosperous, and happy community.

On Wednesday last, near Alton, Ill., a [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Judge Miller, of Wisconsin, Here Assisting Judge Drummond

Proposition to Have the Mayor and Council of Galena Arrested for Contempt.

Twenty-five Hundred Dollars for a Broken Leg.

Criminal Business.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Andrew G. Miller, District Judge of Wisconsin, will, during this term, preside at the trial of cases in the Circuit Court. This is done by arrangement with Judge Drummond, who returned, because of the number of litigated cases submitted to him awaiting investigation and decision. Judge Miller comes at a good time, as the case which is now taken up has subsequently been tried before Judge Drummond and the next causes, of Hunchberger Brothers v. Home Insurance Company, has been in effect four times tried with variable verdicts in the same court. Judge Drummond will hear undisputed [illegible] in the other court-room at eleven [illegible].

United States v. 178 barrels of ale. Suit dismissed, a request of the Secretary of the Interior [illegible] and forfeiture remitted. [illegible]

[illegible] Stewart v. Western Union Railroad [illegible] action of covenant (on trial before the jury). This suit is brought to recover [illegible] steamboat. The steamboat Lin[illegible] alleged, leased by the railroad [illegible] carrying passengers to and from [illegible]. It is charged that the boilers [illegible] some time since to her [illegible] that the explosion was caused [illegible] agents of the road. The case [illegible] about four days in trial.

[illegible] v. E. W. Clark et als. and [illegible] Mayor and Council of Galena. [illegible] peremptory writs of mandamus [illegible] levy and payment of over [illegible] cover the amount of coupons on [illegible] city officers returned that they have [illegible] the collection of the tax has been postponed. [illegible]

NEW SUITS.

Frederick S. Kistlers et als. v. Charles L. Bibb. Assumpsit. Damages, $25,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The trial of the ejectment suit of Nathan Richardson against Benjamin F. Moodus and another, was concluded under Martin O. Walker, was [illegible] by a verdict for the defendant. [illegible] Fort Dearborn Addition. [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

IN CHANCERY.

[illegible]

RECORDER'S COURT.

Trial of the causes upon the criminal calendar continued.

The case of Matthew Tighe, tried for mayhem, Wednesday, the jury found the prisoner guilty.

[illegible] Lynch was found guilty of the larceny of [illegible] collar, valued at $14. Sixty days in the jail.

[illegible] Washington was convicted of the larceny [illegible]. Penalty fixed at three years in [illegible] tiary.

[illegible] Worden pleaded guilty of petit larceny [illegible] a watch, was sentenced to the County Jail for twenty days.

[illegible]

COMMON LAW.

[illegible] Wonderly v. O. S. Newman, A. O. Nell [illegible]. Trespass for an assault at [illegible] Judgment [illegible] defendants guilty and damages assessed at one cent each.

NEW SUITS.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

PROBABLY THIEVES.

[illegible] Thompson and George Williams, small [illegible] were arrested at the corner of Kinzie street [illegible] yesterday morning, acting in a very suspicious manner [illegible]

ABOUT SOME BOARDS.

[illegible]

[illegible] was up before Justice Milliken yesterday morning on the charge of larceny. He [illegible] a wash tub and boards belonging to a poor Swedish washerwoman residing on the West Side. A fine of $25 was imposed, and in default he was returned to his old quarters.

A REPUTATION BLASTED.

Margaret Johnson rented a room to a gentleman and his wife in her house. She became dissatisfied with them and gave them one day's notice to quit. At the expiration of the time they took their household goods and prepared to leave, but were stopped upon the scene, commenced [illegible] she would follow them wherever they went and ruin their reputation and character. For this she was arrested, and Justice Quinn, before whom she had a hearing yesterday, fined her $5.

WOULDN'T LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

A police man, on the North Side, arrested Louis Reille, on Wednesday night, for being drunk. Not being a professional "bummer," he was taken home. Tobeck Lang, residing in the same house, [illegible] he would take the [illegible] Louis also became demonstrative, and finally both were taken to the Huron Street Station. They had a hearing before Justice Quinn yesterday morning, and Louis was fined $10 and the other $15.

KEEPING HIM OUT OF TEMPTATION.

Pat. Fassett, who was released from the County Jail about six weeks ago, was arrested again yesterday. He was pardoned on condition that he would reform. Being very penitent, some faith was placed in his promises. He, however, has been seen in company with thieves and pickpockets, and in order to keep him out of temptation he was taken into custody. Justice Milliken fined him $25. In default he was sent to the Bridewell.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

William Clark was charged with larceny, at the Armory, yesterday morning. Mary Drachman missed several gold rings, and had him arrested upon suspicion of taking them. The case was continued until Monday next, bail in $500 being demanded for William's appearance at that time.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE BRENNAN.

The irrepressible Mary Brennan was before Justice Sturtevant yesterday morning on the old charge—drunk and disorderly. A policeman saw her on Van Buren street staggering, and as he passed her she used very obscene language. She was fined $5.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Anna Davis, Jennie Williams, Agnes Williams and Ellis Conlin were fined $15 each by Justice Milliken, yesterday morning, for being drunk and disorderly.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Required to Complete the East Wing of the Court House.

Proposition to Arrest and Prosecute as Vagrants all Absconding Husbands.

Public Buildings.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, President Hammond in the Chair.

COUNTY CLERK'S REPORT.

The County Clerk, General E. S. Salomon, presented his report which was placed on file. It referred to payment of salaries and bills.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Public Buildings presented their report. The bids for ventilating and heating apparatus for east wing had ranged from $23,000 to $37,000. The bid of Walworth, Twohig & Furse, of $23,109, was accepted. There has already been expended on the work $41,394.66. It is estimated that it will require $300,000 to complete and finish the building. Permission to use the rooms of the Board of Health for heating apparatus, was not continued by the committee.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Committee on the County Hospital reported the payment of bills to the amount of $6,565.73.

ALLOWED.

L. P. Hilliard was allowed $4,000 for extra labor in placing the town and county taxes on the books.

REFERRED.

A motion to allow County Agent Pasbeck $500 for extra services was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

ABSCONDING HUSBANDS.

Supervisor McDermott, the philosopher of the Board, submitted the following:

Whereas, Many wives and children are now receiving relief from the County Agent, in consequence of their husbands or fathers having left them, or in their neglecting to seek employment and help to support these families; therefore, be it

Resolved, That when the County Agent finds the names of any woman or child on his books, and it is known to him to be one whose husband or father has absconded, or is unwilling to work or to help to support their families, that said agent procure a short, distinct description of him, a copy of which is to be handed to the Police Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to cause the absconder to be arrested for vagrancy and prosecuted accordingly. And if said husband or father be not found in the county, then the Police Commissioners will publish the description of the absconding person five times in the New York Police Gazette.

Referred to Building Committee.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Supervisor Johnson reported the following:

Whereas, The State Legislature, at its present session, has authorized by law the County of Cook to issue and sell $350,000 in bonds to aid the county in the erection of public buildings, and for other purposes; therefore,

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be, and they are hereby authorized, to prepare said bonds, and issue and sell at the best market rates a sufficient number thereof to yield an amount large enough to cover the current expenses of the extension of the Court House, and for such other purposes mentioned in said bill as may be required until the next session of the board.

Further consideration of this matter was deferred to 10 o'clock this morning.

ARTESIAN WELL.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers was instructed to employ some competent party to sink an artesian well at the County Poor House farm, and contract for the work.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

The Warden of the Hospital presented his quarterly report, which was referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

The board then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board convened again at 2 o'clock, President Hammond in the chair.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The special order of the afternoon, according to previous order, the location of the Normal School, was then taken up, in the Committee of the Whole, with Supervisor Johnson in the chair. An additional bid was received from Blue Island, making the total $27,500.

Mr. Sands made a lengthy history of the Normal School, including the connection Blue Island has had therewith.

Supervisor Dutton spoke at length in favor of Blue Island.

At the request of the members all the bids were again read.

An informal vote for the location resulted as follows: Blue Island, 14; Englewood, 12; Norwood, 11; Riverside, 3; Evanston, 1; Lemont, 1; Winnetka, 1.

The fourth ballot resulted: Norwood, 13; Englewood, 14; Blue Island, 14, and Riverside, 2. The subject was then deferred to Saturday morning.

THE ABSCONDING HUSBANDS.

The Building committee, to whom was referred the subject of absconding husbands, reported that they were not able to discover any law by which the Board of Supervisors are authorized to order the Police Commissioners to do or not to do certain things.

Concerning the publication of the names in the Police Gazette, the committee suggested that it would be more appropriate to publish the names of the absconders in the women's rights paper of Susan Anthony and Mrs. Stanton, known as the Revolution, or, still better, request the great advocate of the emancipation of women, the Hon. George Francis Train, to mention the names of the above absconders in his lectures; provided, however, that the absconding parties shall pay the costs of the publication.

The report was accepted and placed on file. The board then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Druggists' Meeting.

A meeting of Chicago wholesale and retail druggists was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the College of Pharmacy, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held in Chicago on the 8th of September next. A. E. Ebert occupied the chair and G. M. Hambright acted as Secretary.

Mr. E. H. Sargent, of the Committee of Arrangements, reported, recommending the appointment of the following committees: On Reception, on Arrangements, on Ways and Means, on Finance, on Specimens, on Halls, on Railroads and Hotels.

The committees were then appointed, as follows:

Ways and Means—O. F. Fuller, B. Edsall, E. P. Dwyer, J. H. Smith, Peter Van Schaack, Mr. Tolman, Mr. Rockwood, John Blocki, S. S. Bliss.

Finance—J. W. Ehrman, A. E. Ebert, H. T. O'Farrell, Mr. Giscus, J. J. Siddall, Mr. Birch, Edward Schloetzer.

Arrangements—H. W. Fuller, W. F. Blocki, J. D. Paine, A. E. Ebert.

Hall—J. W. Ehrman, T. Whitfield, H. W. Fuller.

Railroads and Hotels—Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, W. H. Gale, Henry Sweet.

Reception—A. E. Ebert, E. A. Gale, S. S. Bliss, J. Parsons, F. L. Millman, F. A. Bryan, J. J. Siddall, J. W. Mill, J. H. Wilson, F. Mahla, J. O. Borcher, Henry Sweet, Emil Dreier, J. C. Reinhardt, W. Reinhold, J. Wilsand, G. M. Hambright, J. D. Paine, Louis Steel, J. H. [illegible].

Specimens—J. W. Mill, E. Schloetzer, F. Millman, G. M. Hambright, T. Whitfield, C. L. Diehl, A. E. Ebert.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Chicago Library Association.

The Young Men's Library Association has got rid of its name and cumbrous name, by a recent act of the Legislature, which changed it into the "Chicago Library Association." The proposition was made to the members some time since to raise the annual dues from three to five dollars has been voted upon, but, strange to say, the result has not been made public, although but a few days are to elapse before members will be called upon to renew their subscriptions for the ensuing year. Probably the announcement will be sprung upon them, and they will be taken by surprise, when the high protective and ruinous tariff will be proclaimed. The annual election of officers will take place soon, and already the electioneering has commenced. One prominent and excellent name, that of the Rev. Robert Collyer, has been mentioned for the Presidency, and few better, and none so likely to succeed, can be presented to the members. Mr. Collyer has always taken a deep interest in and been an active part in the library, and his promotion to the office of President would be not only a just recognition and reward for his past services, but a guarantee that the institution would continue to live and thrive in spite of the high tariff policy of the present administration. It is hardly that ambition will induce others to aspire to the position, but so far no names have been mentioned, as probably few are willing to run the risk of defeat in a contest with a gentleman of so much popularity as Mr. Collyer.

Dredging the South Branch.

The Board of Public Works received bids, yesterday, for dredging the south branch of the South Branch of the Chicago River, to a width of thirty feet and depth of sixteen feet. The following bids were received: E. T. Martin, use of dredge, $100 per day; material removed in scows, 75 cents per cubic yard; O. B. Green, dredge, $150 per day; 75 cents for removal, and 40 cents for casting; [illegible] lineal foot. Fox & Howard, dredge, $115 per day; dredging and wheeling, 37 cents; scows, 40 cents per removal; [illegible] cubic yard; dock, 20 [illegible] Blunt, Darby & Co. [illegible] 40 cents per cubic [illegible] 75 cents per cubic yard; securing out, $1.15 per cubic yard; Captain A. [illegible] 75 cents per specifications, 33 cents per cubic yard. On motion, the latter bid was accepted.

Women's and Children's Hospital.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Hospital for Women and Children was held at the hospital, No. 212 Ohio street, last evening, Mrs. Dr. Dyas in the chair.

Miss Thompson, the resident physician, submitted a report, by which it appears that from [illegible] 1868, to Jan. 1st, 1869, [illegible]

the receipts $3,839.60, with a balance unpaid of $1,188.60.

Several new members were elected, and the Chairman urged upon the members the necessity of paying their annual dues.

The old officers hold over for the present.

The question of securing a suitable building, and providing for the maintenance of the hospital, was discussed, but no definite action was taken in regard to it.

Republican Central Club.

The Cook County Central Republican Club held a regular meeting last evening, at the County Court room, General Edward S. Salomon in the chair; Mr. Herrick, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The committee on the building of a Republican club house requested further time to report, which was granted.

Mr. C. W. Sherwood moved the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That the by-laws of this club be so amended that when this club adjourns it adjourn subject to the call of the Chair on account of the amendments to the charter, changing the boundaries of the wards, so as to make twenty wards.

Resolved, That the President of the club shall furnish diagrams of the new wards and notify the Secretaries of the different ward clubs that they are ready, requesting them to fill vacancies that may occur by reason of the new boundaries, and also request the new wards to organize and send delegates to the Central Club.

A motion was offered for consideration at the next meeting, to change the constitution so as to meet the increase of the number of wards, of the city.

The motion was received.

The Secretary was directed to notify the Republican Supervisors of the outside towns that they were entitled to representatives in the club, and to five additional members on the Executive Committee.

After completing arrangements for the collection of dues, the meeting adjourned.

Announcements.

The Farwell Hall choir will meet this evening in the Young Men's Christian Association Lecture Room, at 7:30 o'clock, for rehearsal. The Hutchinson Family will conduct the exercises. Gentlemen and ladies wishing to join the choir are invited to be present.

An adjourned meeting of the manufacturers of the city, and all others using smoke stacks, will be held this evening in Caledonian Hall, LaSalle street, to receive the report of their committee appointed to confer with the Common Council in regard to the present ordinance, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

A meeting of the late members of the Seventy-second Infantry volunteers, residing in this city, will be held to-morrow evening at No. 166 South Clark street, up stairs.

D. W. [illegible] will deliver a lecture before Star of Hope Lodge this evening, at No. 170 Clark street.

Board of Police.

The Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday; Commissioner Brown, President Gund and James, were present. The minutes of last meetings were read and approved.

Joseph Leaf, having served sixty days probation, was recommended for regular service by Fire Marshal Williams.

Resolutions of regret and condolence with the families of the four firemen who lost their lives at the canal street fire, passed by the Firemen's Benevolent Association, were received by the Board and placed on the minutes.

The resolutions have been published in the Tribune.

Charles Ripley was put on the list of candidates for firemen. There was no police business. Adjourned.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for March 11, 1869, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent of the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering" "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow":

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
N't pre'g.			18° F	To 9 p. m.
7 a. m.	29.36	N. W. b.	30	
2 p. m.	29.33	N. W. g.	34	
9 p. m.	29.30	S. W. g.	34	inches.

Arrest of an Alleged Embezzler.

On Wednesday night Detective Simons arrived here from New York, having in custody a young man named Theodore Van Hinsen, whom he arrested on a requisition from Governor Palmer. The charge against him is that of embezzlement, he having, as alleged, altered the books of his employer, H. Watt, a plumber on Madison street, thus fraudulently securing to his own use $400. It is stated that the prisoner's relations are highly respected and wealthy residents of Albany, N. Y.

Accident.

Yesterday morning, while a boy about 14 years of age was endeavoring to get in a wagon, which was being driven up State street, near Madison, he slipped and his left leg became entangled in the wheel. The vehicle was stopped and the injured lad taken into the drug store No. 146 State street. Dr. Barros was called and dressed the wounds—one on the calf and the other on the thigh, neither of them very bad—and the lad was taken to his home, No. 98 Adams street.

The Recent Elopement Case.

NEW YORK CITY, March 9, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The article you published about me, one month since, is untrue. You did not do justice to me. You should have heard more of the case before you published me to the world. I did not elope with any woman; I left your city alone, a broken hearted man. I left my wife for a just cause, and so would you leave yours, if you have one, for the same reason. I left your city on Thursday night, and arrived here on the following Saturday, and reported to my family at once, telling them of the step I had taken. They advised me to keep quiet and the truth would prevail. Thank God, it has! I left my wife with her brother, who is twenty-three years old, and she had money enough to pay all that we owed. I left because I could not live in the city where my wife had betrayed me. My friends wish me to prosecute you for slander, but I will not; I only wish you to place me in the favorable position I am entitled to, also recommending all other papers to copy your contradiction. The party that gave you that information has deceived you most grossly. In regard to a new from a woman, the copy of which was in your paper, I never received such a document in my life. Did you see it, or was it test ay? If you saw it, it was a forgery. Knowing that you will give me justice, I remain yours, &c., HENRY C. PIKE.

Box 37, New York City.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 11.

Money is gradually growing stringent in this market, and though the demand at the banks is not very pressing, it is doubtless held in check by the knowledge that it is not much use to ask the banks for accommodation. The demand is pretty evenly distributed among all departments of trade. The country banks also are asking for loans and re-discounts, showing that money is also tight in the country as well as here.

The shipments of currency to the country have been quite large for two weeks back, but they are not seem to have made money any easier there, as merchants still complain of the difficulty of collecting, and but little currency comes back through that means yet.

Exchange was firmer again to-day, though there were very few transactions between banks. Sales were made at par in the morning, and in the afternoon the quotation was nominal, but firm, at 50c per $1,000 premium. At the counter bankers' rates are unchanged, at 1-10 premium selling for New York funds, and 1-10 discount buying.

The final settlement of the question of who shall be Secretary of the Treasury was marked by an immediate advance in the price of United States bonds in the London and New York markets, which only helps prove that it is the element of uncertainty that is made use of to depress the price of bonds and the purchasing value of greenbacks. The mere fact that there was a difficulty in selecting a Secretary of the Treasury depressed the price of bonds in London one per cent in a few days, the most of which was recovered again to-day, as bonds were quoted at 81¾ to-day against 81 yesterday. The passage of the "Public Credit bill"—which is probable—would undoubtedly soon advance the price of bonds in London to the equivalent of par in American gold, as it would settle, as far as could be settled, the most important question in regard to them which yet remains involved in any degree of doubt.

Dealers' quotations for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver in the market, this afternoon, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	115½	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New Issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, Large, Ex. Coupon	105	105¾
Cook County 7s	97	
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	97	
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	99	
American Gold	131	
Silver	124	

It is understood that the present Congress will give particular attention to the passage of some measure providing for a more equitable distribution of the National Bank currency. If any further proof was necessary—than has already been often reiterated—that the West has never had the share of National Bank circulation to which its organized banking capital was entitled that proof could be found in the fact that Western banks have heretofore been buying up the bills of broken National Banks at a premium of from three to four per cent, returning them to the Treasury Department, and getting new circulating notes printed for themselves to an amount equal to those returned, and thus at a large expense getting a small amount of circulation within the $300,000,000 limit prescribed by the National Currency act, and presenting the curious anomaly of broken bank bills being worth more in the market than those of solvent concerns.

The annual interest payable on the public debt, as existing on February 1, and March 1, 1869, compares as follows:

	February 1.	March 1.
Coin—5 per cents	$11,079,465 00	$11,097,465 00
Coin—6 per cents (1881)	17,030,644 00	17,030,644 00
Coin—6 per cents (5-20)	96,155,241 00	96,155,241 00
Total coin interest	$124,265,110 00	$124,283,350 00
Currency—6 per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Currency—3 per cents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total currency interest	$5,363,330 00	$5,370,690 00

The New York Express of the 9th says:

"The banks have not yet received any official notification of the passage of the law by the Comptroller of the Currency, but many of them refused to certify to-day, while others continued in the old policy.

"The law can be easily evaded and is likely to be, as a broker in good credit, by keeping two bank accounts, can draw checks on one bank and deposit them in the other, and vice versa, providing, of course, he makes them good before the close of bank hours, and is in confidential relations with the bank officials.

"There were rumors of large accounts removed to-day from the National Banks and transferred to State Banks, such as the Corn Exchange, America and Manhattan. It is stated that several of the National Banks intend to return to the old State system, and among these we hear the name of the Commonwealth."

Below we give the closing quotations for Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared to the corresponding day of last year:

[illegible]

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold since February 1st were 135¾ on the 5th of February, and 130 on March 6. The range in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

Real Estate.

The following warrantee deeds for city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House were filed for record on Thursday, March 11th:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 11.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

[illegible] Copper stocks at Boston: [illegible]

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,324,784; payments, $1,119,116; balance, $87,197,301. Gold exports to-day, $170,000. Report says the 4 per cent dividend will not be paid on the New York Central 80 per cent certificates.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, 1869.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—There was the same dull and depressed feeling in the Cattle market to-day that has characterized it for the half dozen preceding days, and prices were unsettled and irregular and generally lower. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOGS—The market opened dull and lower, [illegible]

[illegible]

SHEEP—Were again in good demand and the market ruled fairly active and firm at unchanged prices, sales making at $4.50@7.50 for common to strictly choice qualities.

cash Corn, of which 31 are New, and 70 No Grade; 24 cars Oats; 5 cars Rye; and 1 car Barley. Total, 509 cars or 117,800 bu.

There was a fair structure of change to-day, but a dull set of markets in all, except Provisions. Grain suffered from lack of confidence to a very severe extent; there has probably been no day on which so much distrust has been shown in the principal breadstuffs, for many months past.

The President of the Board of Trade announced to-day the resignation of Colonel Beaty, and the election of Charles Randolph as Secretary. The Colonel spoke a few words of adieu, thanking the members for the courtesy and assistance which he had uniformly met with during the six years of his connection with the board, and assuring them that he should ever carry a grateful recollection of their mutual good feeling. Mr. Randolph then spoke, thanking the Directors for their choice, and expressing his hope that he might prove worthy of their confidence. Both gentlemen were heartily applauded.

Highwines were dull and nominal. There were sellers of fine at 90c, but no buyers at any price.

Provisions were more active and a shade firmer. There was not any remarkable difference in prices, but a much improved tone was perceptible among operators, and all felt less uncertainty as to values. Mess Pork was moderately active and somewhat irregular, opening at $30.25, selling down to $30.00, and closing firm at $30.50 for spot. Sales were made of 300 brls at $30.50; 100 brls at $30.25; 1,350 brls at $30.00; and 500 brls, seller last half of April, at $31.00; 775 brls New Mess Ordinary sold at $28.00. Lard was steady at 18c, exhibiting no change, and closed steady. Sales were: 515 tcs at 18c, for spot; and 200 tcs, buyer the month, at 18⅛c. There was a fair inquiry for Meats on English account, and prices were steady. We note sales of a total of 1,100 boxes Short Rib Middles at 15⅛c, and 500 boxes Dry Salted shoulders at 12c. Of Loose Meats the sales were 100,000 lbs Dry Salted Shoulders at 11⅝c; 30,000 lbs Short Ribs at 15c, and 30,000 lbs Rough Sides at 14½c; Short Clear was nominal at 15⅝@16c; Sweet Pickled Hams do at 16⅛@16½c. Nothing was done in Grease or Tallow.

Dressed Hogs were quiet and steady at $12.00@12.50 for light and heavy. The offerings were nearly all sold.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Flour market to-day to disturb the dullness which has been the chief characteristic for the past week or ten days. The attendance of buyers was small, and, as a consequence, very little was accomplished in the way of sales, and although prices were not quotably lower, a decidedly weak feeling was manifested. As has been the case for months back, a meagre inquiry exists for the upper grades, and notwithstanding the fact that the stocks are not excessive, the majority of holders do not hesitate to grant large concessions on anything like fair orders. The following are the reported sales: White Winter Extras—50 brls not named at $7.75; Spring Extras—100 brls "Ashland" at $6.50; 100 brls "Camden" at $6.50; 50 brls "Blossom" at $6.65; 300 brls—brands given—on p. t.; 125 brls not named at $6.00; 400 brls at $5.90; Spring Superfine—100 brls not named at $4.85; 150 brls do at $4.80; 350 brls do at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.50; 200 brls do at $4.25; Rye Flour—50 brls "Beloit City" at $6.00. Total, 2,125 brls.

Wheat was dull and averaged lower, though New York was quoted firm. The demand fell off to almost nothing. Spot Wheat and Regular for this month were lifeless; options for April were rather more active, but not buoyant. No. 1 Spring was very quiet and weak. No. 2 Spring was irregular, the subject of some demand, and prices varied with the location. Rejected was about as strong as yesterday, but very quiet. Sample lots extremely dull. On the Open Board the market was steady and weak at $1.11¼ @1.11⅛, with moderate sales. On 'Change it opened very dull at $1.11⅛ for No. 2 Spring—a decline of ⅛c from the closing price of yesterday—and ruled extremely dull at about $1.11¼ spot, till noon, but with more doing for April. At noon, New York was announced better, and there was an advance to $1.11⅜ with more doing, the market closing steady at $1.11⅜@1.11¼. Sales were made of 3,200 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.15⅛ strictly Fresh; 16,200 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.12; 15,900 bu do at $1.11¼; 28,400 bu do at $1.11⅛; 25,000 bu do at $1.11¼; 24,000 bu do at $1.11¼; 1,200 bu No. 3 Spring at $1.04⅛; 400 bu do at $1.04; 1,200 bu do at $1.03; 800 bu do at $1.02; 400 bu Rejected Spring at 98c; 400 bu do at 97c; 400 bu sample at $1.17; 400 bu do at $1.13. Total, 117,000 bu. Seller last half sold at $1.11¾@1.12⅛; buyer the month and seller April at $1.13⅛@1.13; seller last half of April at $1.15@1.15⅛.

Corn was dull and weak, with a very small aggregate of sales, either in spot or options. New was scarcely wanted at all, and the only real inquiry was for No Grade, which was also lower. Options were lifeless. There was nothing doing in No. 1 for the future; No. 2 was very quiet, and New was sold sparingly for April at about ½c higher than spot. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened dull and weak, at 56c for New, seller the month—a decline of ⅛c from yesterday's closing prices—with no inquiry for car lots, and ruled little better than nominal till noon; then New York was announced firm, and the market here felt the influence, taking on a more active inquiry, but closed weaker at 55¾@56c. We note sales of 6,200 bu New at 56¼c; 9,400 bu do at 56⅛c; 69,600 bu do at 56c; 5,000 bu do at 55¾c; 3,600 bu No Grade at 54½c; 3,000 bu do at 54¼c; 7,200 bu do at 54c; 1,200 bu do at 53¾c; 4,000 bu do at 53½c; 800 bu do at 53c; 7,200 do at 53c. Total, 109,300 bu. No. 1 was almost nominal, at 60c, seller last half of April; and No. 2 was quiet at 61c do. New buyer March.

Oats were again dull and lower. There was no inquiry for Regular, and the views of sellers weakened materially, while there was a light call for strictly Fresh receipts, which widened the margin of preference to ¾@⅝c. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened dull and nominal at 53¾c—a decline of ¼c from yesterday's closing price, and soon there were free sellers at that figure, without buyers. Towards noon there were a few purchasers, but hardly enough to keep the market alive, and the market closed nominally steady at 53⅝@53¾c. Sales were made of 1,200 bu strictly Fresh at 54⅛c; 2,800 bu do at 54c; 4,000 bu do at 54c; 15,000 bu Regular at 53⅝c; 5,000 (to at 53⅜c; 1,200 bu Rejects at 50c; 600 bu do at 50⅞c; 600 bu do at 50⅝c; 600 bu sample at 57c. Total, 30,000 bu. Seller April sold at 55⅛@54c; buyer the month at 54@54⅛c.

Rye was very quiet, and about ¼c lower than yesterday, though the market was steady, and firmer at the close. Sales were made at $1.19@1.20 for No. 1 strictly Fresh. Sales were made of 800 bu No. 1 at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.19⅛; 1,200 bu do at $1.19; 800 bu No. 2 at $1.17⅛. Total, 3,200 bushels.

Barley was steady and firmer, being the subject of a fair demand, and in the hands of few holders, it ruled about 5c higher than yesterday, and closed firm, at $1.87. Sales were made of 4,800 bu No. 2 at $1.87, all Regular. Rejected was lifeless, and sample lots scarce.

Seeds were less active, and prices were nearly nominal—sales being confined to a few lots of Timothy, at prices ranging at $3.60@3.15.

The following telegrams were received to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, March 11.

Flour steadier. $6.20@6.55. Wheat firm and quiet at $1.48@1.48 in store and $1.4@1.47 afloat; No. 1 at $1.55 afloat. Corn firm and quiet at 90c. Oats firm and quiet at 75c. Pork firm at $31.00. Lard quiet at 19c. Hogs dull $13.25@13.50. Whiskey dull. Gold, 131⅜.

CLOSING.

Flour steady, salable. Wheat quiet and tame. Corn easier, dull, 95c. Oats tame at 74½@75c. Pork salable, $31.00. Lard dull. Whisky tame, 96c.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.

Wheat lower dull; No. 1 spring, $1.19⅛; No. 2, $1.06. Receipts—27,000 bu; shipments, 3,000 bu.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 24s. Wheat—White, 10s 1d; Red, 9s 4d. Corn—Old, 31s; New, 29s 9d. Pork, 97¼s. Lard, 74s.

Later.

At the "Open Board" the Wheat market was quiet but firm at $1.11⅞ for No. 2 Spring in store. Corn and Oats were neglected. In the evening the Grain markets were fuell, and quotations entirely nominal. Provisions were fairly active and firmer, with sales of 100,000 lbs Dry Salted Shoulders at 12c, buyer the month; 100,000 lbs do at 11¾c, spot; 500 brls Mess Pork at $31.00, buyer March, and 300 brls do at $31.70, buyer April.

The market for Live Hogs opened dull and lower, but in the afternoon became firmer, closing steady at substantially yesterday evening's prices. About 5,400 changed hands at a range of $8.50@10.75. Beef Cattle were neglected and prices were weak and irregular. Sales were confined to 800 head, at a range of $3.50@7.75.

We clip the following from the New York Commercial Journal:

"What is to be the future of the breadstuff market is just now, a very important and anxious inquiry of millers, dealers and shippers. A continual declining scale of prices for the past seven or eight months has made a very unsatisfactory business for most of those who in any way have dealt in the cereals of the country. The result is that purchasers, unless largely equipped, are unwilling to hold this property for a future market, and that purchasers will only purchase at all when they can so discount the future as to guard against the contingency of a decline. Are they right in this? Past experience would seem to answer the facts now? Without pretending to decide the question from the base-line of to-day's quotations, prices will ascend or decline, we simply look at the facts and probabilities, and leave it for the intelligent merchant to decide. The stock of flour in this market of all grades may be fairly estimated at about 350,000 barrels. This, supplemented by the supply afforded by the mills here and in the immediate vicinity, would be sufficient to supply the home and foreign demand (based upon the experience of the past) up to the 1st of July. The arrivals up to that time will probably be fully equal to the amount on hand. There is no prospect of any scarcity in the quantity of flour necessary to supply all demands. The supply of wheat now is fully 3,000,000 bushels, and that in transfer from California about 1,000,000 more. There is a large amount of wheat in California to come forward on the slightest indication that it will pay; and that it must be forwarded sooner or later, whether it will pay or not. The West is full of flour and wheat that must find a market between now and the next harvest. What shall we do with this surplus flour and wheat? We can send it abroad; but it must be at comparatively low prices. Europe will take all we have only if we sell low enough. There is probably scarcely any limit to the demand for our flour and wheat in Europe if prices are put down and kept down to an export point. Business for the last year or two has been about this: The miller and speculator in the West have bought wheat at high and unsafe prices, with the certainty of a considerable shrinkage by the time of purchase and shipment, but with the desperate hope that somehow, by the time the venture gets to market, prices will change. They do change; but only to show a still larger margin of loss. We look to the shipper to Europe. He buys with a desperate hope of advance in gold, in exchange, or in prices; but gold goes down, price goes down, and return account of sales shows a heavy loss. Men are ruined or grow tired of a business that is all risk and loss and no profit. Stocks accumulate, prices decline, become nominal, and the buyer does what he will pay, and the seller takes it, or ultimately takes less. The whole trade of the country has become unhealthy, because the producer has demanded and received more than his produce was worth. The brokers of the middle men have strewn all the markets. Now the law of compensation is at their revenge; the law of compensation is at work; a few oscillations and the wave will find its level, and produce once more start at a healthy pace, and sellers, will find no need of the supply and demand rule. This query is this: that it is difficult to pay for what price we are at. It is difficult to get prices in time of peace and plenty that the price that Europe is willing and able to pay for our surplus must, for a time at least, regulate prices here."

Consumption of Wheat and Flour.

[illegible]

when we compare the receipts of breadstuffs in Milwaukee and here we have to come this last year, the structure makes a whole sheet. Let us refer to the receipts of flour, and in round numbers call a barrel of flour five bushels of wheat, when we will compare the receipts for the first of March. The receipts of flour from January 1st to March 6, as taken from the Commercial Bulletin and Market Review: 517,038 barrels of flour, or 2,585,190 bushels of wheat; last year to the same time. Of wheat last year, 985,000 bushels, and turning it into wheat, we have received 3,091,885 bushels of wheat at the port of [illegible] during the same period of 1868. [illegible] the flour market, and he corrected himself with the reflection, "Yes, there is a vast amount of wheat, while a vast amount of wheat also comes to with the flour [illegible] above figures can be compared with the Market Review of this date for correction, and I will not trouble you further to-day.

H.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 11.

BUTTER—Received, 10,380 lbs; shipped, 5,321 lbs. There was comparatively little doing to-day in this market aside from supplying the wants of the local trade, and, save for good to choice grades, prices were weak. The arrivals are increasing and unless there should be a marked improvement in the demand, the present prices can hardly be sustained. The margin between this and the Eastern market is too trifling to induce any considerable shipping demand, while the improbability of any advance on current rates prevents any speculative movement. We quote the market quiet and easy as follows: Choice Dairy, [illegible] good Tub and Firkin, 32@35c; common grades [illegible]

BAGGING—A quiet feeling continues to prevail in the market for Bagging, there being as yet no material improvement in the demand, and, sympathizing with the depression in the market for the raw material, the tone of the market to-day was less firm. No change was reported in prices, however, and we continue to quote: [illegible]

[illegible]

COFFEE—The Coffee market was tolerably active, and the views of dealers were firm at unchanged prices. We quote: Java, [illegible] Rio, [illegible]

CANDLES—The demand was fair and prices firm as follows: [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 328 head; shipped, 1,700 head. Sales light and prices nominal. [illegible]

EGGS—There was a fair supply in the market, and a good local inquiry for small packages, and regular [illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was reasonably active to-day, and prices were steady and uniform. The stock of green apples is fair and well assorted, and all grades are promptly taken. Oranges were in better request and firmer, though damaged lots were offering at a reduction of 50c@1.00 per box from our quotations. Lemons are in good request and firm at full rates. Dried Fruits—especially domestic varieties—were very firm. Nuts were steady and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

FISH—There was a fair demand developed in the market for Whitefish, but with this exception prices were strong. [illegible]

[illegible]

HIDES—Received, 112,316 lbs; shipped, 82,538 lbs. [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LEATHER—The demand was reported fair for all descriptions, and the market feeling was one of firmness, [illegible]

[illegible]

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH—The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The demand for Lumber exhibited a fair degree of activity, and prices were generally firm. [illegible]

[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a moderately active demand for the different articles coming under this head, and quotations were steady and substantially the same as last noted:

[illegible]

quote as follows: Common to fair Cuba, [illegible]

[illegible]

SPICES—The inquiry was meagre, but prices were firm and unchanged: [illegible]

STARCH—Business was reasonably active, and quotations were almost invariably well sustained: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—There was no material improvement in the demand for these articles, but a fair trade transpired at unchanged prices: [illegible]

SALT—Received, none; shipped, 726 brls. The market presented no new features worthy of special mention. [illegible]

SEEDS—Received, 25,728 lbs; shipped, 52,916 lbs. Market dull and sales were as follows: Timothy—[illegible]

TEAS—The movement in this market was a moderate one, indeed, the volume of business transacted was larger than for several days past, and former prices were readily realized. We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—No change worthy of note transpired in the market for this line of goods. There was a moderate movement at the annexed quotations:

[illegible]

WOOD—Was in fair demand at unchanged prices. We continue to quote: Beech, $9.00; Maple, $11.00; Hickory, $11.50; Slabs, $6.00@7.00.

WOOL—Received, 65,349 lbs; shipped, none. The market was quiet, and quotations were nominal:

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, March 11—11:15 a. m.

Illinois Central, 97; Erie, 25; Consols, 93⅛@93¼. United States bonds, 81¾.

LONDON, March 11—Evening.

Consols, for money, 93; do account, 93⅛; 5-20s, 82¼. Stocks firm; Erie, 25⅛; Illinois Central, 97¼.

FRANKFORT, March 11.

Bonds, 87¼.

PARIS, March 11.

Bourse firm at 70f. 82c.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 24s. Red wheat, 9s; white wheat, 10s 1d. Corn, 31s for old; 29s 9d for new. Pork, 97¼s. Lard, 74¼s.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—1:30 p. m.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—Evening.

Cotton dull; middling uplands, 12d; Orleans, 12¼@12½d; sales, 7,000 bales.

California white wheat, 10s 1d; red Western, 9s; flour, 24s; corn, 31s for old; 29s 6d for new; oats, barley, and peas unchanged.

Pork, 97s 6d; beef, 95s; lard, 74s 6d; cheese, 78s; bacon, 56s 6d.

Spirits Petroleum—Unchanged. Tallow, 45s 9d. Turpentine 31s 9d.

LONDON, March 11.

Tallow, 46s 3d. Sugar 39s on spot; 39s afloat. Calcutta linseed 59s. Bullion in Bank of England increased £46,000.

ANTWERP, March 11.

Petroleum quiet; 57¼ francs.

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Flour—Demand mostly for Great Britain, and 2,000 brls extra State taken at $6.30@6.50. Other grades very unsettled. Wheat very unsettled. The reduced stock and poor quality of supplies by rail are very much increased. Shippers took one load of winter red. Some speculation in spring, but closed very unsettled. Corn and oats wholly neglected.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed buoyant on Western orders with $31.25 asked on spot and [illegible] for April delivery; and on 'Change at 750 brls at the lower figure. Lard dull. Prime steam closed at [illegible] 'Change at 18¾c, seller March, with sales of 750 tcs. Other hog products dull.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Rio, [illegible] in gold and firm. Sugar lower and very dull: fair to good grocery, 11¾@12c; best crushed, 15¾c.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Swine—1,200 arrived; market quiet at 10¾@11¾c.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Cattle market unchanged; business moderate.

Hogs—Firm at $9.00@9.75 gross.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The weather is very fine, but trade still [illegible] [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 300 brls. Wheat is a shade lower; sales of 16,000 bu at $1.13 for No. 1 in store; $1.09½ in "D"; $1.07½@1.18 for No. 2 in store; [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Ashes—Pots steady at $7.75@8.00; pearls dull and nominal.

COTTON—Rather more active and ½c lower; sales of 10,000 bales at 29c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 9,887 brls; rather more active at former prices [illegible]

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—Cotton—Dull and heavy; prices nominal at 27½c; receipts, 311 bales; exports, 470 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Corn, 80c. Oats, 70@73c. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Tobacco—Steady and unchanged.

COTTON—Nothing doing.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull [illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—The Flour market is [illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—TOBACCO—Sales 183 hhds [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 9c; refined, in bond, 33½@34c.

[illegible]

WHISKEY—Dull; [illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice red, $2.00@2.05. Corn dull; [illegible] Oats and rye nominal.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $32.50@32.75. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17¼@17½c; clear sides, 17¾@18c; shoulders, 14c; hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 20c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 95@96c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

REVENUE CUTTER W. P. FESSENDEN.—A petition has lately been circulated among the business men and signed by many of them, asking that the revenue cutter W. P. Fessenden be again put in commission. The petition, which has been forwarded to Washington, states the need of an increase of a revenue force on the lakes, and as the Fessenden is now lying idle, she may as well be employed.

THE FREEWATER FLEET.—The vessels belonging to this place and which laid up here for the winter, are all receiving a thorough overhauling.

The barge Turcola, Captain Richardson, owner and master, has received a new deck frame, new keelsons, and her foremast rebuilt.

The tug Richards is being entirely rebuilt, receiving a new bow and stern, and a change in her machinery is being made, which, it is expected, will give her more power and speed.

The tug O'Brien, Captain Lamont, is being fitted up in good shape for next season's work. She has been hauled out, has received a new stern-post, and her bottom cut down about twelve inches, which will make her more light draught.—Oswego Times.

LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER APPOINTED.—We are informed that Mr. Gilmour, of Black River, has been appointed Light-House Keeper at West Sister Island, vice Eaton deceased.—Cleveland Herald.

VESSEL TRANSFERS.—The following vessel transfer took place last week: One-half of the propeller Ella Burrows, by M. S. Gagnon, to Francis Burrows and Orange D. Burrows.—Cleveland Herald.

LAKE FREIGHTS.—We understand that several barges have been chartered at Chicago during the past week, the figures obtained being equal to 9½@10c on corn to Buffalo. This would make the opening rate on wheat from 10½ to 11c. No lumber charters have as yet been made. A number of vessels have been chartered for the season, to carry iron ore from Marquette to Cleveland, at $3 per ton. Between eighty and one hundred vessels have already made season contracts for iron ore from Escanaba and Marquette to Lake Erie ports—principally to Cleveland. The rates generally obtained are $2.25 from the former and $3 from the latter port to Cleveland.

The schooner Morning Star has been chartered to carry wood from Death's Door to Chicago at $3 per cord, she is now getting out at Sheboygan for her first trip.—Milwaukee Sentinel, March 9.

Astrology.

YOUR FUTURE DESTINY.

MADAME ROSS, the only really Scientific Astrologist in the West, can be consulted at 183 Monroe-st., near Clark. She unfolds the hidden mysteries of the past, present and future. Tells with regard to business, love and happiness, or misfortunes, gains, losses, &c. Shows likenesses of absent friends, or future husband or wife. All in trouble call. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. Outline of life, by mail, $2. Send age and address as above. No cards or fortune-telling and trickery resorted to.

NOTICE.—To those who have been imposed on by so-called Clairvoyants, Card Fortune-tellers, &c., Madame Ross would respectfully state that one consultation with her will convince the most skeptical of the difference between such impostors and an educated and scientific astrologist. Madame Ross has a profound knowledge of the rules and science of the stars, and astonishes all who visit her.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

On the 1st, 11th and 21st, steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

March 20, RISING STAR, Capt. Conner, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Lapidge.

April 1, ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Farnsworth.

Fares from Chicago to San Francisco, including first-class rail to New York, [illegible] All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo. Departure of 11th of each month connects with the steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand. Steamer of April 11th connects closely with steamship JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4th for Japan and China.

No runners being employed by this Company, it is requested that passengers apply to the agents only. For freight or passage tickets, or any further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New York, F. R. BABY, Agent; or at the General Western Agency, cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's

POWERFUL MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

From QUEBEC for LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land passengers and mails.

Eighteen First-class Steamers.

Most Direct and Convenient Route for Travellers to Europe.

Railway fare to Quebec same as to New York. Fare from Quebec to Liverpool, first-class, $80 and $70 gold, according to position of sleeping cabins, all having same privilege in the saloons.

Tourists' Tickets at Reduced Prices.

Steerage passage $30 currency. Passage certificates from Europe to all points in the Northwest at cheapest rates. Regular physicians employed on all steamers.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, in Montreal. At the General Western Agency, where plans may be seen and berths secured for any steamer.

FERD. S. WINSLOW.

REDUCED RATES.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly, to London Direct, from Pier No. 3, North River, New York. Passage at $90, $70 and $30, currency.

CELLA, March 20. WM. PENN, April 10. ATALANTA, April 3. BELLONA, April 24.

Passengers forwarded to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rates. Apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 55 Broadway, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, Western Agent, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

For freight, to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Inman Line of Mail Steamers, sailing from New York every Saturday, and Alternate Tuesdays.

Rates of passage by the Saturday Steamer.

[illegible]

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax:

[illegible]

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent at moderate rates. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to JAMES WARRACK, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

Machinery.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

SECOND-HAND

Cotton Machinery for Sale.

Cards—Drawing Frames—Coarse and Fine Speeders—Dead-spindle Throstles—Warpers—Dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells st.

[illegible]

FREEPORT LINE.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot—Foot of Lake street. Ticket Office, 56 Lake [illegible]

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

DR. JAMES,

91 and 93 Randolph-st., formerly of James' Lock hospital, New Orleans (established in 1850), and for the last nine years located in Chicago, has successfully treated more diseases of a Private and Chronic character, during the past twenty years, than any other physician in the United States.

Dr. James' testimonials are from all parts of the United States, from the medical faculty, professors of medical colleges, hospitals, and from the press. Dr. James has been prominently before the public, as a specialist, upwards of 21 years, and his reputation is universal.

SYPHILIS, in all its forms, whether acquired or hereditary, radically and permanently cured, without [illegible]

SPERMATORRHŒA, (Involuntary seminal emissions), [illegible]

Chronic, Mercurial and Scrofulous Affections, Blood and Skin Diseases, and all Diseases of a Confidential Venereal Character, skilfully treated and permanently cured in the shortest possible time, without inconvenience to the patient.

FEMALE DIFFICULTIES and IRREGULARITIES treated with SAFETY and SUCCESS. Dr. James has the best appointed medical and surgical rooms in the United States. Patients never come in contact with each other, and all consultations are strictly confidential.

Office and parlors 91 and 93 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, up stairs. In office from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

JUST ISSUED: Treatise on Spermatorrhœa, Syphilis, and other diseases of his specialty, sent in sealed envelope to any address. Address DR. JAMES, P. O. Box 983, Chicago, Ill.

Confidentially Yours.

Dr. CLARKE—the OLD ESTABLISHED Dr. Clarke—No. 172 Clark-st., continues to cure the unfortunate of both sexes. Ladies suffering from irregularities, unnatural obstructions, or suppressions, can consult with the assurance of speedy relief. Send stamp for "Private" Letter to Married Ladies, and Married Secret. Dr. Clarke's FEMALE PILLS are better than gold, and never fail. Price $1 and $3 per box—by mail. Orders for syringes, &c., and rubber goods filled at once. Victims of self-abuse, or any sexual disease, send stamp for book. Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, No. 172 Clark-st., Chicago.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. Private and Chronic Diseases in both sexes successfully treated. Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly free of charge, if you think the writings of the greatest specialist of the present day worth reading. Ladies, send for descriptive circular of PASSARIO RENOVER, universally used by married ladies.

Address C. BIGELOW, M. D., P. O. Box 184, Chicago, Ill.

Shakspeare on Intermittents.

The Bard of Avon tells us that the "sun in March doth nourish agues," and the remark is as true now as it was three hundred years ago. But, fortunately, in these modern days, March agues can be prevented. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, in a single week, will put the system in a condition to resist every species of intermittent fever. Or, if there is a predisposition to biliousness or dyspepsia, this unequalled regulator and invigorant will put an instant period thereto. All the disorders common to the season of fogs and frosts may be held in abeyance by this potent antidote. They may also be ejected from the system, after they have made a lodgment there, by its persevering use. It is therefore moral insanity for any family to be without it.

Dr. Townsend.

182 South Clark-st., treats all Private and Sexual Diseases, and effects permanent cures in the most virulent and obstinate cases, without the use of mercury. Those suffering from Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, or Syphilitic affections of any kind, should call early, and save time, suffering and expense. All Female Diseases and Difficulties treated with safety and success. His "Pamphlet of Advice" sent free to any address. Consultation free.

Dr. Whitmore,

183 and 185 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of "Seminal Weakness" or "Nervous Debility." The Doctor's success in all Private Diseases is truly wonderful, as hundreds can attest who have been relieved by him. Female Pills, $1. Correspondence strictly confidential. Send two 3-cent stamps for "Advice." All cures effected or no fee required.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael, at 225 East Madison-st., up-stairs. He guides all who are unsuccessful in life to eminence, wealth and happiness. Consultation fee $2. Send four postage stamps for his "Guide to Health and Long Life." [illegible]

Special Notices.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Prop'rs.

Providence

Never helps those who neglect to help themselves. Use the means for protecting your health, and fortify yourself against the attacks of disease, and Providence will do the rest. A course of HOSTETTER'S HERB BITTERS will insure good and permanent health to any man, woman or child.

Words of Wisdom

For Young Men on the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, Office Chief Quartermaster, SAINT LOUIS, Mo., March 4, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock m. Saturday, the 20th day of March, 1869, for the delivery at Saint Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Sioux City, Iowa, of—

[illegible]

Deliveries at all points to be made by the Government not later than May 15th, 1869.

[illegible]

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, MINN., March 5, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in Duplicate, will be received until 12 m., Monday, April 12, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Department with good and wholesome BEEF CATTLE, as follows:

Two hundred and twenty (220) head at Fort Buford, D. T.; to be delivered by August 1st, 1869.

One hundred and sixty (160) head at Fort Totten, D. T., to be delivered by August 1st, 1869.

Ninety (90) head at Fort Stevenson, D. T.; to be delivered by June 1st, 1869.

Three hundred and forty (340) head at Fort Sully, D. T. to be delivered by July 1st, 1869, and the remainder by [illegible]

Seventy-five (75) head at Fort Randall, D. T.; to be delivered by June 1st, 1869.

Twenty-five (25) head at Fort Dakota, D. T.; to be delivered by June 1st, 1869.

Seventy (70) head at Fort Ransom, D. T.; to be delivered by July 1st, 1869.

The Cattle must average about one thousand and fifty (1,050) pounds gross weight, and be steers, from three (3) to seven (7) years of age.

All less than three and over seven years old—and all falling short of 900 pounds gross weight, bulls, stags and cows, will be rejected.

Also, at same time and places, proposals will be received for supplying HAY, as follows:

At Fort Buford, D. T., two hundred and fifty (250) tons.

At Fort Totten, D. T., one hundred and fifty (150) tons.

At Fort Stevenson, D. T., one hundred and ten (110) tons.

At Fort Rice, D. T., one hundred and seventy-five (175) tons.

At Fort Sully, D. T., one hundred and fifty (150) tons.

At Fort Ransom, D. T., seventy-five (75) tons.

The hay to be cut this year, while green, properly cured, free from weeds, and delivered at the posts by September 1st, 1869.

[illegible]

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

Warehouse, 509 Chestnut-st., OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

Tobacco Antidote.

Dr. JNO. V. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

(Trademark Copyrighted.)

Schools.

MAPLEWOOD,

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. [illegible]

Velocipede Wheels.

VELOCIPEDE WHEELS

MANUFACTURED BY

S. N. BROWN & CO., Dayton, O.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

Medical.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW

Of the Mode in which

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

ACT UPON THE

HUMAN SYSTEM.

THIS IS AN AGE OF INQUIRY.

People want to know the why and wherefore of all statements submitted to them as facts, and so far as this

Great Protective and Invigorant Is Concerned,

It is proposed to gratify them. All the Physicians admit that the greatest difficulty they encounter in their practice is in conveying to the

Seat of a Disease

A medicament that will counteract and neutralize it. Electricity has been tried for this purpose, but it is now generally admitted that the electric fluid is too subtle an agent to be made the vehicle of medication. It shocks the nerves but can not distribute through the system anything except itself. Medicated electricity is, in short, an exploded humbug. But a

LIQUID STIMULANT,

As every body knows, can be charged with the essential properties of any and every substance in the Materia Medica, and there is no herbal extract which it will not hold in solution with all its preventive and curative virtues unimpaired.

Now the pure liquid stimulant of which

Hostetter's Bitters

Is in part composed, is charged with invaluable vegetable remedies, and these, by reason of its powerful diffusive principle, it conveys to every organ and introduces into the circulation. To use a common expression, it goes to the spot, taking with it just what is wanted there. The ESSENCE OF RYE would undoubtedly diffuse itself through the organization as swiftly if administered pure and simple, as if mixed with the juices and alterative roots, barks and herbs. But of what use would it be without them?

Healing, Strengthening, Life-Sustaining Balm?

It would merely excite. It would neither protect nor cure. And herein lies the essential difference between the effect of the purest stimulant when given alone, and the same stimulant when administered in the medicated form of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Good Monongahela spirit is doubtless the purest and most innocuous of all the varieties of liquor; it only becomes a healthful medicine when impregnated with the vegetable elements employed in the preparation of the Bitters.

To Dyspeptic Sufferers.

Under the general head of Dyspepsia may be classed all the varieties of indigestion. It is by no means easy to say, however, that half of the diseases of mankind spring from a disordered state of the stomach; and that the other half, whatever their origin, react upon that sensitive and important organ. Among the ordinary indications of

DYSPEPSIA

Are flatulence, a bloated and full feeling about the stomach and abdomen immediately after eating, a gnawing sensation, or a sense of hollowness at the pit of the stomach between meals, a heavy, dull feeling in the head; feeble or unsteady appetite, occasional nausea, restlessness during the night, and a weary, unrefreshed feeling on rising in the morning, palpitation of the heart, depression of mind, sometimes amounting to despondency, loss of memory, confusion of thought, sour stomach, with raising of food, and a choking sensation in the throat, disinclination for exertion, and sometimes costiveness and a corpse-like feeling. These are a few of the direct signs of Dyspepsia, but as it is generally complicated with specific affections of the bowels, the liver and the nerves, the patient frequently has many additional torments, which are technically attributed to other causes.

The best advice that can be given to any one who has the slightest predisposition to Dyspepsia, is to fortify his or her digestive organs by the daily use of

Hostetter's Bitters.

The disease proceeds from a lack of vigor in the stomach, and this vitalizing preparation will tone and renovate that organ. If the gastric apparatus is in perfect working order, and can perfectly dissolve and thoroughly assimilate the food submitted to its operation, there will be

NO DYSPEPSIA.

If it cannot do this, it requires reinforcement, and the best of all reinforcing agents should be forthwith resorted to. The stomach is the commissary of the system. It supplies the elements of life to the whole body. If it's prepared the material of blood, muscle, bone and fibre, and if it fails to purvey that material in sufficient quantity, and of a proper kind, the whole body suffers, and with it the mental faculties. Therefore, protect the

"Commissary Department."

Don't let the enemy obtain possession of it. It is easier to prevent disease from getting into an organ than to expel it after it becomes a chronic fixture. Consider the first indication of uneasiness in the stomach as a sign that Dyspepsia is preparing to attack, and baffle it at once with this great repellant.

But if it is too late to prevent, remember that it is not too late to cure. It is believed that there is no case of chronic indigestion that can withstand the remedial operation of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This belief is grounded on twelve years' experience of the efficacy of the preparation. The first instance of its failure to give relief is yet unchronicled. It has ever had failed the voluminous correspondence addressed to the proprietors from all parts of the United States and South America, would at least include one letter expressing dissatisfaction. But no, there is not one. The testimony, extending over a period of more than a dozen years, is all of the same approving tenor. Certainly this is a sufficient warrant for claiming that the Bitters are a specific for

Indigestion in all its Varieties.

Ladies in delicate health will find

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

wonderfully adapted to the relief of the difficulties to which they are subjected. The preparation, in cases of this kind, has a double operation. It not only controls the local irregularities which occasion the distress, but acting simultaneously upon the whole nervous system, checks the tendency to hysteria and despondency which almost always accompanies such disturbances. Ladies who are about to become mothers will find it

A SOVEREIGN BALM

for the uneasy sensations which they experience; and as a cordial for sustaining the strength while nursing, it is warmly recommended by many family physicians. At the most critical period of woman's life; when she becomes of a marriageable age, and when she is verging upon the latter epoch of her life, which is generally considered the most dangerous, the Bitters will most indubitably help to tone the pulse and prevent incidental troubles.

Sickly wives and mothers are advised to give the medicine a trial. They are certainly assured that it contains no ingredient which can possibly do any harm to the feeblest of their number, while it undoubtedly

Contains the Invigorating principle

which their enervated systems require. Let them beware of the cordial drops and tinctures often prescribed for invalid ladies. All these medicaments are

Mainly Composed Common Alcohol,

and are, therefore, injurious. The liquors ordinarily given as tonics are still worse, being all deteriorated with

POISONOUS DRUGS.

THE GOVERNMENT COUNTERSIGN.

The counterfeiting of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is now a somewhat more serious as well as difficult business than it was a few years ago, each bottle of the genuine article being authenticated by the official endorsement of the United States Revenue Department, in the form of a stamp engraved on steel. The counterfeit which we are [illegible] therefore, that this government stamp is [illegible] as well as the engraved label and note of hand of the proprietors, is attached to the bottle. The label is embellished with a representation of

ST. GEORGE ON HORSEBACK,

In the act of spearing the Dragon, and underneath is a shield or escutcheon, bearing a warning inscription, which counterfeiters are advised to read before they encounter the penalty which it sets forth. Below this, again, is

HOSTETTER & SMITH'S

note of hand, the signature to which it would be a rather serious business to forge. If the public will but observe these precautions, [illegible]

THE REVOLUTION.

How the Inevitable Works—A Remarkable Event.

The Tyrant Man in Pinafore—Down-trodden Woman "Sees Him."

"Coming Events," etc.

The revolution has begun. The "'whelming tide," of which the great Hostile predicted, and the greater Anna, Susan and Elizabeth have sung, is upon us, and the cautious will "stand from under." Let a word to the wise be sufficient. Down-trodden woman, after a struggle unparalleled in the ages, and during which much blood was not spilt, has finally reached the apex of her glory, and proud man, once the boasted Lord of Creation, and the self-anointed of Jehovah, has at her feet, a veritable wretch to look upon. This is cruel, but it is just.

"The 'Mills' of the gods grind slowly,
But they grind exceeding small,
And woe to the wight unholy
On whom those millstones fall."

They fell first on the male member of the Seventh Presbyterian Church of this city. This edifice is located at the intersection of West Harrison and Halsted streets, and being of wood, (not the members, but the church), felt the shock to its very foundations. All great revolutions have had small beginnings. This begun exceedingly small. One single man proposed it. It was either School Inspector Guilford, or Alderman Macalister. Between them lie the honors, and to judge of their trials and tribulations last evening they are anything but easy. It came about in this way:

The Seventh Church needed money, or, at least, wanted money—and diversion. The ladies were app [illegible] enthusiasm could be engendered in their ranks. The seed sown by the great conventions was at work and not only the dissatisfaction at the old regime widespread, but a spirit of mutiny was abroad. At this juncture one of the gentlemen referred to was struck with an idea. It was a bold one, but not too bold for the age. He was willing to adapt himself to the new order of things. The voice of nature within had been stifled long enough and would be laid no more. The injustice done to woman had gone to his heart, and he stood ready to submit and "accept the inevitable," for it had come. Thus he spoke, and his words went to the hearts of his hearers.—With a divided voice the male members of the Seventh Church gave their adhesion to "unconditional surrender," and their pocket books to their wives. On the very next day the following ticket made its appearance:

"Coming events cast their shadows before."
Gentlemen's Festival,
Arranged and to be completed exclusively by gentlemen, in costume,
at the
SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Thursday evening, March 11,
Corner of Harrison and Halsted streets.
For ladies and gentlemen—A magnificent repast.

Anticipating what may result from the agitation of the great question now commanding the attention of the people, the gentlemen follow the dictates of a common prudence, and prepare for the worst. In all other departments of the past our ladies have never been surpassed. They never can be. We shall aim to maintain the inevitable reputation they have established. Encourage this our maiden effort.

The celebrated Arion Glee Club will perform the lullabies.

Admission tickets, including supper, 50 cents. Oysters, ice cream, fruits and confectionery, extra.

Such an event, marking as it does an important epoch in the world's history, could not be overlooked, and the City Editor of The Tribune therefore "booked" for the occasion the only reporter whose hair will allow rise (to part in the middle. Adorned in a beautiful white tub, and a flower on his breast, he was early upon the scene. There were but few present then, and all the meek young men were "as busy as ever they could be." The graceful figure of "Sister" Alderman Macalister was bending over a tub, washing dishes; "Sister" School Inspector Guilford was laying the table cloth; "Sister" Principal Spofford was assorting the cake, and all the other sisters were making themselves generally useful.

At 7 o'clock the brave young women, with their handsome and fair attendants, began to pour into the capacious hall in great numbers, and soon it was literally crowded. Then the work for the dear creatures in their [illegible] and other things began in good earnest.

Hither and thither they ran, with sweet smiles upon their faces, and sweeter things in their hands, and smile as the brave women would, they could not hide the least impression upon the sorrowful individuals who had accepted "the inevitable." Some were a little awkward at first, but the gentle words of encouragement, and the glances so bestowed by the formerly downtrodden, soon set these men into harness.

"Sister" Guilford, presiding with unction over the meeting by the Arion Glee Club, gave out the hymns "[illegible]," "Knight [illegible] Giving out two [illegible]," [illegible] Sister "[illegible]"

[illegible]

"Sister" Rice, having conveyed an interest in the time him to his better half, and with dignity, ran the fruit and candy stand, one "Sister" Drs. Wood and [illegible] were imperial in the distribution of ice cream. "Sister" Rev. McLeish, as cashier, never "knocked down" a cent. Clean lots having been left amongst us to mind as cheek. "Sister" Wilkie put an equal number of oysters into each plate, and "Sister" Organist Davie made himself generally useful. "Sister" Principal Howland acted the most pensive. The crowd had to go with poetic theme, and the expression that must be properly assayed for next Saturday's *Peanut Advertiser* were swiftly coursing through his mind. "Sister" [illegible], with "sister," "zoul" with "[illegible]," "spoon" with "[illegible]," and after much [illegible] he stopped to [illegible] as with a dexterous hand he stirred the stew.

An occasion of such deep interest and pregnant with such momentous issues, of course brought together a very crowd of the [illegible] of the city. Many elegant and costly toilettes were observable in the throng, and we are heartily sorry that time and space will not permit us to describe them all. A few must suffice:

Sister Inspector Guilford was attired in a large rosette and greenly trimmed apron, cut in the latest Paris fashion, beautifully setting off his peculiarly handsome auburn complexion. Hair *à la* "Tuscan."

Sister Alderman Macalister, the belle of the occasion, regardless of expense, wore a beautiful dress shirt, with diamond ornaments, a black silk hat and a bouquet just above his apron, which was cut *à la Japonaise*, and trimmed with little fricasses. Hair *à la* troubadour, with curls.

Sisters Professors Westcott, Peabody, Blackburn and Whitmore, and Principal Sabin, of the Arion, were dressed after one pattern, but very expensive. Clean shirts, blue rosettes, pinned on their coat tails and *pot pourri* pantalettes. Hair *à la coupe de bal bugs*.

Sister Rice, a saucy blonde, with flowing tresses, wore a delicious apron, made of a yellowish hue, with pink border. Trowserloons of a limestone color. No diamond ornaments, owing to the [illegible] of its size.

Sister Rev. McLeish was attired in a secerdotal robe of white, cut like a bib; side whiskers and No. 8 boots.

Sisters Drs. Wood and Marshall were aprons ruined at one corner and medicinally prescribed in [illegible]. Charges moderate, and attended to at all hours of the night. The poor free.

Sister Organist Davie wore a harp on his left vest, a rose in his pocket, and paid for his oysters to the tune of forty cents per stew. His attire was much admired.

Sister Principal Howland was attired in an inimitable shirt collar, a nacity cravat, and boundless [illegible] which he had made a bonnet of a shoemaker store. The general effect of his arrangement was extremely poetic.

But we must close. Suffice it to say that every meek and lowly man had a submissive heart under his bib, and were his hair parted in the middle, according to the prescribed rule. None but those thus properly attired were admitted.

As a maiden effort the festival was a great success, and will redound to the everlasting praise of the "sisters" under whose auspices it was organized and "put through."

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Field of the Cloth of Gold" was given last evening at the Opera House, for the benefit of Bernandes, and this evening is announced for the benefit of the Leon Brothers. On Saturday evening it will be given for the last time, upon which occasion Katy Putnam takes a benefit.

Mrs. Bowers plays the well-known drama of "Camille" this evening, for her benefit. We bespeak for this superb artist—terms which are in nowise unworthily bestowed—a benefit which shall be complimentary to her talent in every respect.

"School" is the attraction at the Dearborn Theatre, and also at the Museum, for this evening.

The public rehearsal for Balatka's Fourth Symphony Concert will be held at Farwell Hall on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The admission is fifty cents, except to subscribers, who enter free.

The Bridgeport Horror.

Days have passed since the occurrence of the startling tragedy in Bridgeport—the poisoning to death of a woman and her two children, and the narrow escape from the same end of the husband and father—and yet the affair is shrouded in mystery. Theories of all sorts have been advanced at every hand as to the cause of the poisoning, two questions arising to puzzle detectives and give scope to speculation and rumor: Was it a deliberate murder and attempt at suicide by the man? or was it purely the result of accident? The public, who are fully conversant with the facts of the discovery, are all at sea in the endeavor to solve the mystery as are those of us who made it a point to [illegible] every effort to that end. Detective Joe Dixon yesterday visited the man Fenn, who is yet lying in the County Hospital in a dangerous condition, but questions and importunities failed to make him communicative. He only repeated a statement formerly given, to the effect that the evening meal had consisted of coffee, bread and cabbage, he retired to bed with his family, and that, upon awakening in the morning he found his wife and boys dead and himself suffering severe pain in the stomach, upon which he hastened to [illegible] [illegible] is such that it can be [illegible] with more hope of satisfaction. Yesterday afternoon he was much better than before, and gave promise of rapid recovery. He may in half of a recovery, and in a day or two to may be able to regain his feet. Dr. Bechel is now making an analysis of the stomachs of deceased, and his report will be given to the public at an early day. The inquest was postponed to Saturday.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

On Friday night, as a woman named Murphy, engaged in sweeping out offices in Barristers' Hall, attempted to blow out her lamp, when it suddenly exploded and she was covered with flame. The lamp was a small metallic one filled with cotton and a preparation of naphtha, supposed to be inexplosive. The porter of the building, John Flynn, came promptly to her assistance, and tried to extinguish the fire by throwing his coat around her. Failing in this, he ran and brought a patent fire extinguisher from the entry, and with it succeeded in putting out the fire, but not until Mrs. Murphy's clothes were almost entirely destroyed and she was severely, if not dangerously, burned. [illegible] — *Boston Journal, March 8*.

The Extinguisher Exhibition.

The public exhibition of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher, which was to have taken place on Wednesday last and which was postponed on account of [illegible] [illegible] on Lake Park, between [illegible].

[illegible]

—

[illegible] built the above society have determined to procure, after this proposition, the erection of their new church, which is to be one of the finest in the country. Mr. Snyder's coming will be hailed with lively interest to the field of his future efforts.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its Present Condition—The Late Snow Blockade.

A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from Salt Lake City gives the following statement regarding his trip over the Union Pacific Railroad:

We left Salt Lake on Saturday, February 20th, and travelled by stage to Echo, forty miles, where we stayed that night, and started next morning on a construction train for Wasatch, which we reached in a couple of hours. Here we stayed until Tuesday, as the road ahead was blockaded with snow, rendering travel uncertain. The train was made up at Wasatch, which we left on Tuesday, reaching Rawlins on Thursday. Rawlins is only 258 miles from Wasatch, but the storm was so heavy that it was difficult to make headway, as there were many drifts on the road. We remained at Rawlins five days. The officers of the company took charge of the passengers and saw them properly cared for at the hotels. Every attention was paid to them, and they were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The hotel bills of those who could not afford to pay were liquidated by the company. There was no starvation, and provisions, if not plentiful, were sufficiently abundant to prevent suffering. The statements that have been made to the effect that the amount of provisions along the road is not equal to the demands of travellers are false and wholly without foundation. Neither is it true that travellers are charged above the usual prices for meals. These stories are gotten up by parties inimical to the road, and exist only in their imagination.

On the Wednesday following we left Rawlins in company with a work train, which went in advance to cut through the drifts. On this work train was a large force of laborers who worked hard at shovelling, at which exercise the passengers reinforced them. Any of the latter who worked were paid by the company. Our progress was slow and tedious. We had to stop at every cut that was choked with snow, and they were many and close together. The men went to work at each and used their shovels until the way was clear and the train safely through. So fierce was the storm, and so deep the snow on the plains, that the gullies were filled up again in a few minutes after the passage of the train. This obstruction to travel can be obviated in future years by the erection of sheds over the cuts where the snow most easily gathers or is blown. There was no blame attributable to the company for the delay and the officials underwent the same hardships and privations with the passengers, and were untiring in their efforts to relieve their wants and minister to their necessities. Many high officials of the company were on the train. There was nothing left undone to push through as fast as possible, except that the number of laborers with the train was too small, as there was plenty of work for many men. The women and children were furnished with food in the cars, which were kept comfortably heated, and nothing could be complained of but the unavoidable delay. It took six days to reach Laramie, which is 138 miles from Rawlins. On Wednesday the passengers left Laramie for Chicago, and reached here yesterday.

The gentleman wishes to controvert the statements to the effect that the engineers of the road are habitually drunk, and consequently reckless of the lives of passengers. Also that passengers have to wait while freight trains with material for building are allowed to proceed.

The Manufacture of Brick.

The question of building material, and how to procure the best and the cheapest, is one in which the whole country is vitally concerned, and when the fertile genius of some American inventor, after patient study and persistent labor, lays before the world an appliance by which the quality of building material is improved, and its cost at the same time lessened, the matter attracts general attention. Since brick is the main reliance for building purposes, it has naturally followed that the origination and improvement of brick-making machines should receive a great degree of attention at the hands of our machinists and inventors, and the result has been a complete revolution in that important branch of industry. Every invention has distinctive good qualities which especially commend it as valuable, but the world moves, genius is active and the latest improvements are generally the best.

That such is the case so far as brick machines are concerned, one could scarcely fail of being convinced, after having witnessed the workings of the Dean machine, an entirely new invention and one embodying throughout features so distinct from all other machines of the kind as to demand more than a passing mention. We were present a day or two since, at a trial of the Dean Brick Machine—a cut of which, with accompanying explanations, is found upon the first page of to-day's Tribune—and, after a careful examination of its workings, we could not but conclude that it is the very perfection (the "poetry," says an ardent enthusiast,) of brick-making. Its extreme simplicity, its immense strength, and the quality of the work performed, would seem to justify warrant the assumption that it is one of the best machines in the world. Its strong points may be briefly stated as follows:

The clay, as it comes from [illegible] into the cylinder precisely a slight sprinkling of water, if any additional moisture is required, and is ground and [illegible] by steel knives, and is thence forced by powerful conveyers into polished cast steel moulds in the rim of a vertical revolving mold wheel, an immense pressure being brought to bear upon the clay. After having been pressed the utmost possible density, so that the faces and angles are perfectly square, the bricks are automatically delivered, edgewise, on a belt, which may be extended out into the yard to any desired length. Some idea of the immense strength of the machine was gained when a flat stone, the size of a hen's egg, being imbedded in the clay, was cut in twain as smoothly as would have been a piece of cheese, and without occasioning the slightest perceptible tremor in the movements of the machinery. Such is the peculiar construction of the machine, and such the enormous pressure brought to bear upon the clay, that the material is comparatively free from moisture when placed in the cylinder, and when the perfect, square bricks are delivered upon the belt the density of the clay is such that any amount of requisite handling fails to make the slightest impression upon the surface, and the bricks are placed in the kiln as perfect as when emerging from the mold, and minus the damaging finger marks which are [illegible] machine made brick. Further than this, and, if possible, still more important to manufacturers, the molded brick may be "hacked up" at once in piles ten high, or twenty high, if desired, instead of being spread singly upon the ground, to be ruined by the occurrence of a sudden shower of rain. Three days after the brick have been molded in the Dean machine they are ready to be placed in the kiln. After having been burned, the value of the perfect tempering of the clay, and of the great density, is still more amply demonstrated in the production of firm, ringing, rock-like brick, with perfect angles and faces—bricks, in short, such as would rejoice a mason's heart to lay.

The Dean brick machine is constructed wholly of iron and steel, is complete in itself and ready for the attachment of the driving power, weighs about five tons, will make from 45,000 to 50,000 bricks per day, and requires from eight to fifteen-horse power, according to speed or the kind of clay. Probably no better evidence of its sterling excellence could be afforded than the fact that the inventor, Mr. [illegible], have taken it in hand with the design of properly bringing it before the public, confident that the machine itself will do the rest. It may be seen daily in operation at the manufactory, Nos. 55 and 57 Canal street, where every one interested is invited to call and investigate.

Pianos on Time.

Reed's Temple of Music furnishes pianos and organs on time. We give below a specimen of terms and prices:

A good second-hand piano, warranted five years, from $150 to $250.

Terms—$50 or $75 down; balance, $20 per month until paid for.

A new piano, medium size, 7-octave, rosewood case, etc., warranted, is worth $325 to $375.

Terms—$50 down; balance, $25 per month until paid.

A very strong, substantial piano, with fine inside work and good style of case, can be had from $400 to $500.

Terms—$75 down; balance, $35 per month until paid for.

A first-class instrument, from $500 to $600.

Terms—$75 or $100 down; balance, $35 per month.

The very best pianos range from $600 to $1,000.

Terms—$100 down; $35 to $50 per month for balance.

Old pianos and organs taken in payment for new ones.

We furnish organs or melodeons, cost of instrument not exceeding $150, for $15 down and $15 a month, or $25 down and $10 a month.

Any organ or melodeon, cost of instrument not exceeding $250, and exceeding $150, for $30 down and $20 a month, or $40 down and $15 a month.

Any organ, cost not exceeding $400, and exceeding $250, for $50 down and $30 a month, or $80 down and $20 a month.

Those who wish further information in regard to this matter can write to Reed's Temple of Music, No. 47 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Joliet and the Commercial Travellers.

The municipal tax on commercial travellers has been abolished in Joliet, which has done a good thing in following the example of Chicago. Sample men may now exhibit their wares in Joliet unawed by the fear of a constable. We are informed that the authorities of several other interior towns intend to follow suit.

Sale of Valuable Books.

A rare opportunity will be offered those seeking a high class of literary and artistic works by visiting the public sale at No. 125 Dearborn street, this afternoon, catalogues of which are ready. An early application for the same is requested. We would advise all true lovers of art to bear this in mind, as the sale takes place this afternoon.

Personal.

Dr. John Davies has just returned to this city, after an extended European tour. He has entirely recovered his health, and, we understand, will resume his practice in this city immediately.

Burglary.

Late on Wednesday night the residence of P. B. Roosevelt, on Prairie avenue near Ray street, was entered by burglars and robbed of $100 worth of clothing and silver-plate.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this celebrated preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. Wilbor, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists. Burnham & Van Schaack, and Hurlbut & Edsall, Chicago.

Everybody who has a Cough or Cold buys the famous Dr. Stevens' Cough Syrup, which cures the same at once. Every druggist has it, and for only 25 cents per bottle the hacking cough [illegible] [illegible] Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Chicago, can fill your orders.

Juniper Tar Soap—[illegible]

The Confessions of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free of charge. Address Nathaniel Mayfair, Brooklyn, N. Y.

All Pain, from a Broken Limb to an [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

One Cent, Ten Cents for 10c. Two for [illegible]

[illegible]

BOSTON.

The Massachusetts Member of the Cabinet—The Man and His Record—The Last and Worst of the Johnson Pardons—Literary and Newspaper Gossip—A New Legal Question—Masquerades Tabooed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, March 6, 1869.

JUDGE HOAR AS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

No section of the country, I think, can have been as much surprised at the selection of its representative in the Cabinet as Massachusetts was yesterday afternoon when the telegraph announced the name of Judge Hoar. Mr. Borie was more a surprise to the country at large; but even he had been spoken of in the sweeping guess-work of the last week, and a New York paper had printed his biography in brief; but Mr. Hoar's name had never been mentioned in print or out of it. We had talked first about Mr. Sumner, Mr. Adams, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Motley; more lately about Mr. Hooper, Mr. Rice, Mr. Banks, Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Bullock—even Mr. Cushing; but nobody, so far as I know, had ever imagined that the coming man was sitting serenely on the bench of our Supreme Court. Yet everybody is now ready to concur, confidentially, as well as publicly, in the opinion that the appointment is a capital one, and could not be improved upon. Mr. Hoar was a Republican before the Republican party existed; he was a Free Soiler in early life, and an anti-slavery man by hereditary right. He has been in the seclusion of the bench so long that the present generation have forgotten his ardent speeches and forcible letters in the days when it cost something to speak for freedom. When Chief Justice Bigelow resigned he was the senior on the bench and might naturally have been expected to succeed him; but Governor Bullock had an antipathy to him, and first strove to restore Judge Thomas, and, when that appointment failed from the weight of its conservatism, promoted Judge Chapman over Mr. Hoar's head. This and other things caused a movement to nominate Judge Hoar for Governor last year, when it was feared that General Butler would carry all before him and secure the nomination of his friend, Dr. Loring, unless some powerful name could be brought against him. But Mr. Claflin, a more available man in some respects, consented to stand, and the project was heard of no more. Judge Hoar has the reputation of being one of the purest men in our public life, and he comes of a fastidious family. His brother, Mr. George F. Hoar, is one of our two new members in the new Congress, and his position in the House will not be injured by his connection with one department of the administration. Judge Hoar first heard of his appointment from the newspaper despatch, while at his post in the court-room, and for some time refused to believe it. His resignation of his present position will add another to the remarkable number of judgeships which have fallen into Governor Claflin's gift during his two months in the Executive chair.

THE WORST OF THE PARDONS.

Business circles have been somewhat astonished and more indignant, the last two days, at the discovery that President Johnson, in the general jail delivery of his last hours of power, included an act of amnesty to one who has not been in jail yet at all, James D. Martin, the defaulting Cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank. This man took advantage of implicit trust placed in him to rob the bank of over six hundred thousand dollars—more than half of its capital—in a conspiracy with another man. He stole, also, a very comfortable little fortune for his own private benefit. To carry on these operations safely through a series of years he committed countless forgeries on the books; he lied to every officer over him; he systematically purloined letters from the Post Office addressed to others. His guilt is patent, and is not denied by himself or anybody else. He was tried and convicted last fall; but a motion for a new trial, on a technicality, is yet pending, and was to be decided next month—his bail giving him liberty in the meantime. He has some friends, pecuniarily interested in his escape, of some local influence and more energy and persistency. They circulated a paper asking for his pardon, worked on the President by what arts seemed wisest, and at the eleventh hour succeeded. Just before quitting office, evidently in haste, using a sheet of plain paper instead of the usual printed blank, Andrew Johnson granted him a pardon in anticipation of sentence, which Martin can shake in the face of the Judge. The United States District Attorney here, Mr. Johnson's own appointee, was not consulted about the matter, and I doubt whether a single responsible business man in Boston signed his name to the petition. Perhaps the wickedness of the pardon was no more flagrant than that of many other of the ex-President's acts of forgiveness, but we in Boston feel the abomination of it more directly.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Mr. Longfellow is coming home in August. The new books announced are "Now and Forever," a story by Mrs. Madeline Leslie, and an entirely new series of juveniles, entitled "Patty Gray's Trip to the Cotton Islands," by Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, the woman's rights advocate and social scientist.

The Norwegian novelist, Bjornson, seems to have burst like a comet upon our literary sky. A month ago not one in fifty of the American reading public had ever heard of his uncomfortable name. Now two rival translations of his "Arne" (pronounced in two syllables) compete for popular favor here; a New York firm has published another of his books; and Sever, Francis & Co., who were first in the field with him, are in receipt of the manuscript of a third, which they will issue speedily. Its title is "The Happy Lad."

NEWSPAPERS.

Our new two-cent paper, that is to be, has been christened at last, and its name is the *Tribune*. Its Chicago and New York godfathers should send on their silver porringers. It will see the light on the first of April, a birthday as suggestive of folly as the name of the new paper is of wisdom and success. The *Herald*, which it seeks to supplant in the favor of the masses, has lost its founder and manager, Mr. E. C. Bailey, who has sold out to the younger men of the establishment. Mr. Bailey is one of those rarities, especially among newspaper people, who has made money enough to satisfy him, and prefers to enjoy entire independence rather than retain any share in the business he has built.

Colonel Rogers, of the *Journal*, contrary to all expectation, is getting better; and the story of the transfer of his share in the paper to Mr. Clapp is contradicted.

All our dailies are getting rich, and the *Transcript* has just salted down a hundred thousand dollars by a purchase of real estate, in the heart of the city, which it will not build on for its own use just at present.

A NEW LAW POINT.

A novel question has come up in the course of the preliminary examination of a suspected poisoning case, concerning which I wrote you something several weeks ago. A middle-aged man is suspected of having poisoned his old wife, with whose young daughter he had been criminally intimate from her childhood. The statements of the attending physicians all pointed to poisoning, but the proofs, other than the existence of a motive, have been rather vague. The stomach was given for analysis to a Boston physician, and the Commonwealth's Attorney refused to summon him to testify at the investigation. The defendant's counsel then summoned him, and with some difficulty secured his attendance; but the Attorney General protests against his being compelled to testify at this stage of the case. Of course the first inference is that he has found in the stomach of the deceased no trace of poisons; but the prosecuting officer says that if the opinion he derived were favorable to the prisoner's innocence, it should not be withheld for a moment. The ground he takes is that the revelation of the whole case at this time would be injurious, and that the prisoner has no right to compel it. The decision upon this question has not yet been given. Public opinion wavers as to the probability of the guilt of the prisoner Pike on the charge of murder; but the utmost detestation has been aroused against him in his neighborhood by the discovery that he seduced his step-daughter at the age of seven.

MASKS FORBIDDEN.

While we are yet a long way behind Paris, or even New York, in this kind of dissipation, there have been more masquerade balls here this winter than ever before, and at some of them improprieties have been permitted. There is still a law on the statute books prohibiting such assemblies, and as certain citizens have complained to the city authorities, the fiat has gone forth, through the Chief of Police, that the law is to be enforced. As the dancing season is nearly over, as fancy-dress balls are not interfered with unless the faces of the dancers are concealed, and as the new stringency will probably be conveniently forgotten before another winter, nobody feels much troubled about it.

REVERE.

CUBA.

Aid for the Revolutionists—Men and Munitions Brought from Florida—Movements of Troops in the Various Departments—Press Censorship.

New York, March 11.—The steamship Henry Burden, which left Jacksonville, Fla., some time ago, has succeeded in landing a force of one hundred Cubans under S [illegible] Cisneros, and a large assortment of war materials, near Mayari, where Cespedes was waiting to receive them. The Cubans were all armed with Peabody rifles and revolvers, and carried with them several pieces of light field artillery.

London, March 10.—The Spanish Government has telegraphed to General Dulce to suspend the execution of the insurgents condemned to death at Cuba.

Havana, March 11.—It appears that the expedition from the United States for Nassau, landed on the Cuban coast. The Captain of a Spanish vessel which arrived here to-day, reports that on Sunday last, while east of Punta Maisi, he saw a fleet side-wheel steamer, barkrigged, steering northeast, closely [illegible] by the Tarcho Keys. The report has brought circulation for some time past in Cuban circles that an expedition was under way to these shores, bringing cannon, arms, ammunition and supplies for the insurgents.

A committee of conservative citizens of Matanzas have been organizing squads of volunteers who are sent out daily in all directions to scour the country. Other towns seemed disposed to follow the example of Matanzas. News from the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos is favorable to the government. The Governor of Santiago, LaGrande, having received reinforcements from Villa Clara, has marched, with all his available force against the insurgents, who have, for some time past, their headquarters on the San Jose plantation.

In the Eastern Department the government troops are very active. Columns have left Santiago and Bayamo to attack the main force of the insurgents at Mayari, in the Central Department. [illegible] A battalion, 800 strong, has arrived at Colonia de St. Domingo.

The vessels which are to convey the political prisoners to Fernando Po will sail on Sunday next. They will be accompanied by the Spanish [illegible]

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[illegible] Among the prisoners to be transported are Senor Corvalle, the bank President; Senor Embil, a planter; and Senor Riguero, a merchant, all well known men in high standing.

The government censor has notified the newspapers that they will hereafter be permitted to publish only official accounts of engagements. It is for this reason that other statements tend to mislead the public mind.

Sugar buoyant; sales [illegible] reals for No. 12.

DES MOINES.

Jury Disagreement in a Perjury Case—A New Paper—Railroad Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, March 11.

The case of the State vs. G. B. Brown, charged with perjury, which has occupied the District Court for ten days, concluded yesterday and went to the jury at 3 o'clock, who after twenty-six hours have reported that they had agreed to disagree—seven for acquittal and five for conviction. The perjury which he is charged with was in reference to some statements made in his application for a divorce. The case has excited great interest here, as the parties being prominent members of society here.

A new daily paper made its appearance here to-night. It is owned and edited by R. G. Orwig, famous as the Private Secretary of Governor Stone, and whose name gained an unenviable notoriety by his occasion of the swamp land embezzlement matter. The paper is to be Republican in politics, and is called the *Bulletin*.

A new convention in the interest of the Des Moines & McGregor Railroad will be held in this city on Saturday night.

INDIANA.

The General Insurance Bill Vetoed by the Governor—Sensations Spoiled.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Indianapolis, March 11.

The Governor has filed with the Secretary of State his veto of House bill No. 60, the General Insurance law, on the ground that in his opinion it contains imperfections which seem to have been overlooked through hasty legislation. The bill was undoubtedly a good one in the main, if it had been properly perfected.

A number of sensations have been telegraphed from here within a few days past which are quite unjustifiable when the truth was sensational enough, the statement that the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Todd has been arrested is untrue, and so are the stories about Mrs. Clem endeavoring to kill herself, and having to be tied to restrain her. She seemed astonished and shocked at the news of the suicide of her brother, but there was nothing unusual in her conduct. Neither is it true that the attorneys for the defence propose to abandon the case, or that they are no longer working in concert.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Movement of Troops—End of the Snow Embargo on the Union Pacific Railroad—Work on the Missouri Bridge to Commence To-Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 11.

Battery C, Third United States Light Artillery, mustering 130 men and 6 guns, passed through this city, to-day, *en route* for Leavenworth, under command of Major St. Clair.

The snow bound trains on the Union Pacific Road arrived to-day with a large number of passengers and several tons of mail matter. This is the first mail from the end of the track since Feb. 11.

The process of sinking the first of the iron pieces of the Union Pacific bridge by the pneumatic process, will commence to-morrow morning under the direct supervision of General W. S. Smith, Chief Engineer. The novelty of this, great work excites great curiosity and will attract a large number of people to witness the operation.

ST. LOUIS.

A Young Lady Burned to Death—A Prize Fight—A Spicy Controversy between the Mayor and City Councillor, with an Extract Showing the Latter's Opinion of the Mayor.

St. Louis, March 11.—Lizzie King, a young lady living in Mercer County, fell into the open fire a few days since and was burned to death. She was subject to epileptic fits.

Allen challenged McCoole, last night, to fight for twenty-five hundred dollars in three months, which was accepted.

The city of Carondelet has granted the right of way to the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company recently chartered by the Illinois Legislature to bridge the Mississippi at the lower boundary of St. Louis. The bridge is to cost one million dollars.

A controversy having arisen between Mayor Thomas and Judge H. A. Clover, present City Councillor, the latter publishes a letter, from which I extract the following: "I had a right to decline meeting him (the Mayor) about this matter. I had a right to hold him at arm's length, and decline all personal association with him. I might have justified this course to myself, by saying that he was constantly more or less under the influence of intoxicating liquors, therefore, I declined any practical relations with him; or by saying that it is to my knowledge of the people as well of his private affairs, that he was not able to recognize the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*—between the city's money and his own—and, therefore I was not a desirable acquaintance; I might have urged many reasons, but I did not. I simply exercised a right any gentleman has of declining any further association with him."

VIRGINIA.

The Republican State Convention—The Police Withdrawn and Order Restored in the Convention—State Officers Nominated—Resolutions Passed, Etc.

Petersburg, Va., March 11.—In the afternoon session of the Republican Convention, yesterday, there was more excitement. A colored Sergeant-at-Arms was appointed, against whom a member levelled his pistol while attempting to make an arrest. The latter was taken in charge of by the police.

A motion to ask the Mayor to withdraw the police force was defeated, but that officer shortly withdrew the police force from the hall.

The nominations were then made, and resulted as follows: For Governor, H. H. Wells; for Lieutenant Governor, Dr. J. D. Harris (colored); for Attorney General, Thomas R. Bowden; for Congressman-at-large, J. M. Chase.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the early restoration of Virginia under the new constitution, without change or amendment, and an early election, without which there is danger of fatal dissent; that the sacrifice of Virginia in the present confidence; thanking him for declaring that until there is universal suffrage there cannot be peace; expressing the hope that hereafter no State can deny the right of its citizens to vote and be voted for; thanking the President for restoring General Sheridan and Reynolds to the commands from which they had been removed for the faithful discharge of their duties; and pledging the President the support of Virginia.

NEW ORLEANS.

Cotton Steamer Sunk—Proposition to Make Cotton Purchasers Payable in Gold—The Pennsylvania Protectionists Snubbed.

New Orleans, March 11.—Steamboat Cuba No. 2 sunk in Red River, between Jefferson and Shreveport, on the 9th instant, with 880 bales of cotton. Boat a total loss. A portion of the cargo was saved. No lives lost.

A meeting of parties interested is called at the Chamber of Commerce for to-morrow night to take the necessary steps to commence the sale of cotton for gold. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to which was submitted a memorial from a petition to Congress from Philadelphia sugar refiners, asking an increase of duties on sugar, reported that the present condition of the sugar refining interest does not require Congressional aid. The sugar planting interest appears prosperous enough under the present tariff to render an additional duty unnecessary; that the general sentiment of the people is unfavorable to higher duties, therefore they cannot petition Congress for higher duties on any grade of sugar.

BUFFALO.

The Hog Cholera Makes its Appearance at the Cattle Yards—One Hundred Fatal Cases in a Drove of Six Hundred.

Buffalo, March 11.—The Inspector of the East Buffalo Cattle Yards reports that six hundred head of hogs arrived here on Sunday last, from Illinois; that two hundred were sold of the lot, and on Monday sent East. Afterward it was ascertained that forty of the balance died from cholera, and in all, about one hundred have died. On Tuesday the remaining three hundred were shipped East on the Erie Road. We understand that the authorities would not allow the hogs to be slaughtered in this city, as the owner desired, unless they were afterwards consigned to the bone yard. This is the first case of hog cholera in this city for two years.

CANADA.

A House Blown Down in a Violent Snow Storm, and its Three Occupants Perish.

Quebec, March 11.—During the terrific snow-storm of yesterday a wooden house at Point Levi was blown to pieces, and the people within, comprising a family of three, buried in the snow. The bodies are not recovered.

Ensign Whittaker, who was shot a few days ago by a toy named Challoner, for seducing his sister, died last night.

Fires.

Mansfield, O., March 11.—A large fire occurred here to-night. It broke out at 11 o'clock, in a large wooden building occupied by John Damp, as a grist-mill, which, with the machinery, grain, &c., was entirely destroyed. Insured for $6,000 in the New York Home, and North American of Philadelphia. The fire communicated to the warehouse of John B. Cox, adjoining, which was also consumed, but the contents mostly saved. Insured for $1,500 in the Home of Columbus. The entire loss is about $106,000.

New York, March 11.—Two upper stories of Cannon Place Block, in Troy, were burned this morning, occupied by the bookstore of Moore & Nims; wholesale millinery of Clegg & Neher; dry goods store of Flagg & Frear; [illegible] goods of C. Billings, and others loss near $100,000. Insured.

Troy, N. Y., March 11.—The following are the losses by fire this morning on buildings: Moore & Nims $25,000; Flagg & Frear, $45,000; Scribner, $16,000; Clegg & Neher, $23,000; C. Rising, $6,000; Montague, $5,000. All fully insured except Scribner, whose insurance was only $11,000.

New York, March 11.—Darby, Snow & Prentice's extensive planing mill was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $110,000; insured.

New York, March 11.—Adams' cotton mills, Van Wyckle's and Smith & Tyke's machine shops, and Lewis' cotton mill were burned at Preston, N. J., yesterday. Loss on Adams' mill $160,000, and two hundred hands thrown out of employment. Other losses about $15,000.

Wool Sales in New York.

New York, March 11.—The auction sale was very largely attended by manufacturers, and the trade bidding was lively, and while some parcels sold below the estimated value, the bulk of the sale was above the expectations of sellers. The following are some of the prices obtained: Country pulled, 34@40c; super do, 44c; California fall, 23@25½c; California spring, 34@35c; No. 3 Ohio and Indiana, [illegible]; fine medium Iowa, 45c; XX Michigan, 50½c; XXX pickleck, 51c; XXX and pickleck Ohio, 55½c; Indiana fleece, 53c; excelsior No. 1 scoured, 94½@95c; No. 2, 76½@79½c; XX Michigan, 50½c; X Michigan, 45½c; No. 1 Ohio, 51c; fine unwashed Michigan, 35½c; medium Western fleece, 47c; Ohio unwashed, 33½c; combings, 60c; tubbed, 64c.

Three Persons Killed by a Falling House.

Philadelphia, March 11.—A house in White court, near Broad and Shippen streets, fell this morning from badly construction. Mrs. Kidd and children, Thomas and Margaret, were all killed. Gottlieb Kidd was taken out of the ruins alive and removed to the hospital. The wall fell on an adjoining stable, killing a horse, and also damaging another house on the opposite side of the court.

Polo Municipal Election.

Polo, March 10.—Yesterday the people of Polo held their first election for the purpose of electing their corporation officers. The Hon. G. D. Read, Police Magistrate; Major J. H. Howard, H. Newcomer, J. R. Tremlour, V. S. Webster, T. B. Gans, and Charles S. Eschholts, Aldermen.

Mysterious Disappearance.

St. Louis, March 11.—Frederick Cooper, travelling agent of the house of John Amet & Co., of New York, mysteriously disappeared on the third instant, and has not since been heard of.

Railroad Lease Ratified.

Cincinnati, March 11.—The lease by the Columbus and Xenia Railroad to the Little Miami [illegible] Road was confirmed to-day. It guarantees to stockholders of the Columbus and Xenia Road dividends of seven per cent annually, and eight per cent upon condition of the entire management of the earnings in excess of eight per cent, are surrendered to the Little Miami Road.

Pacific Coast and Sandwich Islands.

San Francisco, March 11.—General Devens is assigned to the command of the District of Arizona, headquarters Camp McDowell.

The excitement about the White Pine mines is unabated. Thousands of people are rushing thitherward. Fifty-six companies have organized in this city since the 1st of March, to work the mines in that vicinity.

Sandwich Islands advices are to February 20. Honolulu papers are discussing the reciprocity trade authorized by act of the Legislature in June last.

Arrest on a Charge of Embezzling Funds from the Freedmen's Bureau.

Boston, March 11.—John W. Coleman has been arrested by the civil authorities charged with embezzling funds from the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana. He has been turned over to the military authorities for trial, and conveyed to Fort Warren. He will be taken to Louisiana for trial.

An Escaped Robber Rearrested.

Madison, March 11.—Kinroy, the noted robber who robbed Mr. Smithbeck, of this county, of several thousand dollars last fall, and subsequently escaped from jail here, has been re-arrested at Morris, Ill., and again incarcerated.

Death of an Old Merchant.

Boston, March 11.—Wm. Ropes, an old merchant, died to-day, aged 83.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, March 11.—Cotton—Market lower; middlings, 28c; sales, 3,500 bales; receipts, 388 bales; exports, 2,563 bales. [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

Pittsburgh, March 11.—The crude petroleum market is stronger in feeling, although with limited transactions. [illegible]

Nashville Cotton Market.

Nashville, March 11.—Cotton very dull; low middling, 25½c; good ordinary, 24½c.

DIED.

BELLOWS—At Hyde Park, on the 10th inst, Henry W. Bellows, Jr., aged 17 months, only child of George G. and Mary Bellows.

Funeral at Hyde Park House, at 11½ o'clock Saturday, the 13th inst.

BURKE—In this city, on March 10, at his residence, No. 73 West Kinzie-st., of consumption, Thomas Burke, aged 23 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place to-day, from the above number, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Amusements.

LORD BEAUFOY, HON. PERCY Farintosh and Captain Poyntz, will be present at the examination of the pupils at Dr. Sutcliff's

"SCHOOL," TO-NIGHT,
AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.
JAMES G. BURNETT .... Stage Manager

LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT,
But one, of the Great Extravaganza.
BENEFIT OF THE LEON BROTHERS,
Who accompany the troupe next week to Philadelphia.
New Songs, New Feats, New Features.
The Field OF THE Cloth of Gold.
Saturday—Last Matinee, Last Night, Farewell Benefit of KATIE PUTNAM.
On Monday next the celebrated SUSAN GALTON OPERA TROUPE will appear.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Friday—Benefit and last night but one of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
CAMILLE, Or The Fate of a Coquette.
MRS. BOWERS .... as .... Camille Gautier.
Mr. J. C. McCollom .... as .... Armond Duval.
Saturday afternoon Matinee, and Saturday evening Lady Audley's Secret and Obstinate Family.
Monday—Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR, in Ambition, Or The Tomb, the Throne, the Scaffold.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY .... Stage Manager.

SCHOOL.
At Wood's Museum, by reason of its Splendid Mounting, Excellent Cast and Admirable Performance throughout, is better than the author intended or expected it could be.
This evening and Saturday afternoon. SCHOOL SCHOOL SCHOOL ANCIENT HISTORY AND ASTRONOMY
Taught at Wood's Museum TO-NIGHT.

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.
FRANK E. AIKEN .... Sole Lessee and Manager
Every evening at ¼ before 8, and also at Grand Matinee Saturday, at 2½ o'clock, Robertson's
SCHOOL!
From the original manuscript. SCHOOL, as presented by Aiken's excellent Company of Artists the greatest success of the season.
SCHOOL! SCHOOL! SCHOOL!
Also before 8. To conclude with the HORSE RAILROAD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Young Ladies and Gentlemen preparing to graduate, will attend
"SCHOOL,"
This Term
AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Auction Sales.

(Established 1856.)
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,
5, 7, and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

150 BARRELS
RICE
AT AUCTION,
This Morning (Friday), March 12,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
New and Good Furniture, Second-hand Household Goods, Two Elegant New Piano-fortes, Carpets, B. C. Bedsteads, Crockery, Glass, Mirrors, Two Open Buggies, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, March 13, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

25 CASES
DUNPHY'S BROWN STOUT,
Just received direct from Europe,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, March 13, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
The above Stout is in cases of 4 dozen each, and is pronounced the best in America.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.
Desirable Stock of
Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
By Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 17, and THURSDAY MORNING, March 18, at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

1,068 PRS. GOVERNMENT SOCKS
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

1,000 PACKAGES GLASSWARE,
350 boxes Window Glass, 30 packages Queensware,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, March 16, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, March 18, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY H. ALEXANDER & SONS, 176 LAKE-ST.
SPECIAL SALE OF
Choice Parlor and Chamber Suits, Marble Top Tables and Side Boards.
This Morning, March 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
One oak Office Desk (double), Piano Legs, High and Low do, Extension Library Table, 2,000 yards Striped and Damask Scotch Carpets, 100 Balmoral Cotton Comfortables, Walnut Framed Pictures and Engravings, Wall metal doors Piano stools Hat Trees, 50 Wood Chairs, 150 Boston Rockers, Lined Buffalo Robes and Lap Robes, together with a great variety of
SECOND-HAND GOODS.
SALE POSITIVE.
This Afternoon at 2 1-2 o'clock
Will be continued the sale of
Linen Housekeeping Goods.
The ladies are especially invited to attend.

AUCTION.
SATURDAY, MARCH 13,
At 10 a. m., at
DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S,
43 Randolph-st.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Silver-plated Ware, Cutlery. Also, 7 Crates Rockingham Ware.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—Pawnbroker's sale of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Guns, Pistols, Dry Goods, &c., on FRIDAY EVENING, [illegible] W. S. LANGLEY'S Auction Room, 178 South Clark-st. Desirable goods, chances for bargains.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—By Warren & Goodrich, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2:
125 feet on Michigan-av., northeast corner Twenty-ninth-st.
75 feet on Michigan-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., east front.
55 feet on Michigan-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., west front.
50 feet on Michigan-av., southwest corner Madison-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., 63 feet south of Congress-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east front.
50 feet on Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., east front.
50 feet on Wabash-av., southeast corner Thirty-seventh-st.
75 feet on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., east front.
50 feet on Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., east front.
75 feet on Wabash-av., northwest corner Fifty-eighth-st.
75 feet on Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st., west front.
50 feet on Indiana-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts.
50 feet on Indiana-av., northeast corner Thirty-second-st.
57 feet on Indiana-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., east front.
125 feet on South Clark-st., north of Sixteenth-st.
44 feet on Lake-st., between Clark and LaSalle.
40 feet on Randolph-st., 30 feet east of Franklin.
160 feet on Michigan-av., northeast corner Pine-st.
120 feet on Michigan-av., east of Pine-st.
100 feet on Illinois-st., southeast corner Cass-st.
60 feet on North Clark-st., corner Belden av.
127 feet on West Madison-st., corner Robey-st.
50 feet on West Adams-st., near Robey-st.
75 feet on West Jackson-st., corner Manchester.
80 feet on West Washington-st., corner Desplaines.
Also a large amount of other choice and desirable property. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By A. R. Wing & Co., Rooms 1 and 3, 85 Washington-st.
600 feet on Michigan and Indiana-avs., between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts.
24x115 ft. on Indiana-av., corner Fifty-third-st.
25x125 ft. on Wabash and Michigan-avs., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
25x160 ft. on Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts.
25x124 ft. on Indiana-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.
25x100 ft. on Lake-av., near Wahpansah-av.
5 acres on State and Wabash-av., near Fifty-fifth-st.
5 acres on Indiana and Kankakee-av., between Sixtieth and Sixty-first-sts., $2,500 per acre.
40x118 ft on Chicago-av., near Reuben-st.
110 ft on Park-av., between Lincoln and Robey.
5 new first-class two-story and basement houses on Park-av., near Union Park.
Two-story and basement house on South Carpenter, between Madison and Washington-sts.
Also, several choice pieces new property on North and West Sides, near City Limits.

FOR SALE—By Shipherd, Sweet & Co., 153 and 157 LaSalle-st.:
IMPROVED FARMS.
320 or 640 acres near Wilmington, Ill.
40 acres fruit farm, near Quincy, Ill.
40 acres at Marengo, Ill.
40 acres near [illegible], Ill., on line of Illinois Central Railroad.
157 acres near Alma, Ill.
160 acres at Wheaton, Ill.
120 acres at Wheaton, Ill.
100 acres at Wheaton, Ill.
80 acres near McHenry Station, on C. & A. R. R.
80 acres near Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE—South Side Property—The undersigned has yet for sale 12 lots on Burnside-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth-sts., (Wabansich and Egan-avs.) 180 feet on State-st., corner lots, and 20 lots on Butterfield-st., 3 corner lots. New sidewalks, dwellings, &c., are already built, and a great many improvements are being made in the vicinity. Over 200 of these lots have been sold in the past 6 months, and the property is the last inside of the city limits, it is rapidly rise in value. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock to F. ARNOLD, at H. Greenebaum & Co.'s Bank, corner of Lake and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—By Smith, Olcott & Stewart, 104 Washington-st.—83x125, southeast corner of Washington-st. and Western-av., $80 per foot. 25x125 Van Buren, near Winchester-av., $70 per foot. 77x120, West Twelfth-st., ¼ mile west of limits, $400 per lot.
50x125, West Sixteenth-st., northeast corner Oakley-av., $250 per lot.
4 lots, 25x125, with dwelling, at Austin, $5,000.
Two-story and basement frame dwellings, Nos. 605 and 607 West Washington-st., lot 64x125, $7,500 each.
All cheap and upon easy terms.

FOR SALE—120x120 feet southwest corner of West Adams and Wood-sts.
50x120 feet southwest corner of Warren and Leavitt-sts.
77x122 feet south front on Park-av., near Page-st.
50x125 feet southeast corner of Washington and Lincoln-sts.
SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—To real estate agents and speculators—We have a few lots for $200 each, 25x125, where land no better located, 400 feet northeast of this block, sold last week for $4,500 per acre, and you can buy no land within ½-mile for less than $5,000 per acre. The reason for selling so cheap is to realize all cash out of the land at once. The lots will readily resell for $400 each, during the coming summer. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 126 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—20 acres on Stewart-av. and Forty and Fifty-second-st., near Rock Island car works.
5 acres on Wentworth-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House on leased land, in a good neighborhood, east of State-st., and within seven minutes' walk of Madison-st. bridge. Lease of ground four years to run at $125 yearly, and taxes on improvements only. House in good repair, has 10 rooms, abundance of closets, large bath room, with hot and cold water, gas, cellar and barn. Apply to A. JACOBSON, Room 9 Court House.

FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 256 Oak-st., east of Pine. Will be a corner lot on the projected North Side Lake drive, and therefore a first-class investment. House is in good order, and rents for $600 per year, nearly. Only $7,000, for a few days only. Inquire of SMITH, WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—10 acres fronting South Side Park. Also, 80 acres 1¼ miles west of city limits. Can be subdivided and sold at a large advance immediately. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By H. McLandburgh & Son, 126 Dearborn-st.
Four houses on the corner of West Washington and Oakley-sts. Can be had at a decided bargain for a few days.

FOR SALE—10 acres on the Graceland-road about ¼ of a mile north of Lincoln Park. 24 acres on Graceland-road, near the above. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—In Patrick's subdivision at Englewood, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts. Handsome grove lots on Michigan and Indiana-avs. Fifty lots are sold. Property has changed hands here within a few days at $25 per foot. HURLBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50x160 feet on Indiana av., near Thirty-sixth-st.
Eighteen lots on Harrison-st., near Ladie.
Three lots on Congress-st., between Polk and Taylor.
Lots on First, east of Reuben, at a bargain.
W. F. BARCLAY, 31 Monroe-st., Room A.

FOR SALE—5 acres on Robey-st., near Chicago-av., at a sacrifice if taken to-day. Who wants it? EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 126 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A two story and basement brick house, containing 14 rooms, with all modern improvements, with brick barn, Washington-st., near Curtis. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A house and lot on Burnside-st., near Thirty-third, at a bargain—$800 cash, balance in monthly payments of $12 each. J. W. WAUGHOP, Clark-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—On Douglas-place, near Moonway, three desirable residence lots. Price so low as to be an object. 50x125 on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st. 50x125 on Michigan-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., east front. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—South half block 4, corner of Forty-fifth-st. and Hyde Park-av., 5 acres. Also, two and one-fourth acres on Forty-sixth-st., near Kenwood Station. Also, 160 acres in Section 30, Town 38, at $125 per acre. NUTT & BROOKS, 98 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot on West Madison-st., renting for $1,000 per annum, at $14,000; by JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 166 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A new frame house, brick basement, 10 rooms, and Lake, lot 27 feet front, No. 20 North Leavitt-st., near Lake. Price $4,000, half cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Near Union Park, a first-class two-story and basement marble front house, well built and neatly finished, first class in every respect, at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Choice property, covered with grove, on State-st., opposite station at Englewood, 160x163. This is a big bargain for some one. HURLBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—South Side lots for $35, South Side lots for $50, South Side lots for $125, and West Side lots for $200. If you want cheap lots come and see us. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 126 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—On State-st., 92 80 100x106 feet, just south of Twenty-eighth-st. Price, $225 per foot; cheap. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Acre property, near Fifty-fifth-st. and Stewart-av., to be sold in 1, 2 and ¼ acre blocks. Also one acre corner of Fifty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av. HURLBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for good Illinois or Iowa farming lands 10 new, well built frame cottage houses, and 20 lots, located near Rock Island car works. Now under a good rent. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—216 West Lake-st., house and lot, 25x125 feet, northeast corner West Lake and Green-sts. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, 118 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—House No. 160 [illegible]-st. Lot [illegible] feet, corner Chicago-av., with good stable, house heated by steam, and has all modern improvements. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 118 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$800—Frame cottage 20 by 40, on leased lot, No. 255 South Morgan-st., near Blue Island-av. car. C. W. JONES, Room 9 No. 126 East Washington-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—5 acres on Lake Shore, choice Grove property North Side, and ¾ acres, very cheap if taken at once, on Ogden-av., near city limits. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 126 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, a corner lot, 100x221 feet, on Douglas-place, with a two-story dwelling, convenient to horse and steam cars. SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agents, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—Two-story house, 12 rooms, suitable for one or two families, and lot 27 feet front, southwest corner Harrison and Aberdeen-sts., very nice location. House nearly new. Part cash, if desired, balance on time. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—At rockbottom prices, 10 lots 25x125 on Paulina-st., near Fifty-second. The greatest bargain south of city limits. HURLBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts., two two-story houses and lots each 25x125; one two-story and basement house and lot 26x125, on Thirty-first-st. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class two-story and basement brick house containing 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 25x155 feet with barn, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A frame cottage house of 6 rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, No. 26 Hammond-st. only two blocks from Lincoln Park. Price $1,600, part on time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Twenty-sixth-st., two-story house, hot and cold water, bath room, marble mantels, and lot 25x125 to an alley. $6,500. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—21 acres on Whiskey Point road, (now Grand-av.) one mile from present limits. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—739 West Washington-st., lot 25x125; house 2 story and cellar under whole, 12 rooms; first-class in every respect. For sale at a bargain. Price $8,000. Inquire of owner, J. B. CHAMBERS, 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st., choice acre property near South Side Park, on Prairie and Calumet-avs., near Sixtieth st.

FOR SALE—I offer for two days longer the greatest bargain on West Side. 25 by 125 Van Buren, near Winchester-av., only $60. M. C. KELLEY, 157½ Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame house of 10 rooms, and lot 25x125 feet, on Indiana-st., near Case and State-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cottage and lot, 1454 Prairie-av., east front, 6 rooms, closets, pantries, bath room, marble mantel, hydrant water and gas, lot 24x125. A bargain, if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—On Paulina-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, lot 25x125, with cottage house. Cheap. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A new two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 25x125 feet on Twenty-first-st. Price $9,000. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Business property—On Franklin-st., near Washington, one of the best business sites in the vicinity of the Board of Trade. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Acre lots south of and near Hyde Park, only $250 per lot. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Warren & Goodrich, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.
CHOICE WEST SIDE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
10 acres between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., ¾ mile west of limits.
20 acres on Sixteenth-st., ¾ miles west of limits.
12 acres on Twelfth-st., 1½ miles west of limits.
35 acres on Ogden-av., 1 mile west of limits.
10 acres near Artesian Well, ¾ mile west of limits.
21 acres on Lake-st., 1 mile west of limits.
40 acres on Ohio-st., 1½ miles west of limits.
SOUTH SIDE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
Block 4 Winston's Add. (7 acres), on State-st. and Wabash-av., one mile from limits; 1,180 front feet; price $25,000—long time, at 6 per cent interest upon large part of purchase money.
7 acres on Park, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts, 1½ miles south.
7 acres in Park (on Kankakee-av., corner Fifty-seventh-st.), 1½ miles south.
5 acres on Indiana-av. (grove lot), 1½ miles south.
5 acres on Boulevard, between the two South Side Parks, 3 miles south.
NORTH SIDE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
5 acres on Halsted-st., with Lake front, a little north of Marine Hospital, at a bargain.
50 by 150 ft. a little north of the above, on Halsted-st. and Sheffield av.
Both of these are choice and cheap, and beautiful lots.
WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Shipherd, Sweet & Co., 153 and 157 LaSalle-st.
80 acres at the northwest corner of Kankakee-av. and Forty-fifth-st.
10 acres northwest corner Kankakee-av. and Fifty-fifth-st.
10 acres near Stock Yards.
30 acres on Reuben-st., very near Stock Yards, valuable property, on reasonable terms.
160 acres in Section 20, Town 38, Range 13, very cheap.
40 acres, northwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 8, Town 38, Range 13.
10 acres just out of city limits, on West Side.
5 acres on Reuben-st., right opposite the Stock Yards. Cheapest land in the market.
5 acres on Kankakee-av., near Forty-fourth-st. Small cash payment.
80 acres in Section 36, Town 40, Range 13. Very cheap.
From 80 to 150 acres just off Milwaukee-av., on the North Side. A great bargain.
Other excellent investments, in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—230 feet on Michigan-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.
600 feet on Indiana-av. and Forty-first-st.
50 feet on Wabash-av. and Fortieth-st.
150 feet on Wabash-av. and Fifty-fifth-st.
150 feet on State and Fifty-fifth-st.
50 feet on Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.
109 feet on Van Buren-st., between Clinton and Jefferson.
To be sold at a great bargain this week.
10 acres in Section 9, near the R. I. car shops. Cheap.
17 acres in Milwaukee-av., inside the city limits, suitable for subdivision. The cheapest acre property in the market. Frontage of 1,400 feet on the avenue.
1¼ acres on Milwaukee-av. and Wood-st.
20 acres in Section 32, etc.
PHILPOT & PICKETT, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—Block No. 13, School Section Sub., Sec. 7 (6 acres), corner Robey and Fourth-sts. Can be subdivided into 160 lots. Price $20,000. Terms $12,000 cash, $8,000 in August, '69, balance on favorable terms at 8 per cent interest. This is a rare and unquestionable bargain, and the attention of capitalists is called to it, as being by far cheaper than anything that is now offered on the West Side. A great deal of superior property is held a much higher figure. Title perfect. Apply to WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Good lots on Alexander, Twenty-third, Bushnell, McGregor, Twenty-fifth, Kossuth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Buddan and Arnold-sts., between Wentworth and Stewart-avs. Also on Butterfield, between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first-sts. Also on Hanover, Butler and Wallace-sts., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts. Prices low. Title perfect. A small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 132 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—81 20-100 acres E. ½ S. W. ¼, Sec. 36, 40, 13. One-half, or all at $1,300.
[illegible]
WM. GARNETT, 133 LaSalle-st., Boone Block, Room 16.

FOR SALE—10 acres on Lake-st. near Station, and in line of improvements. Only $750. 5 acres Fullerton-av., east Milwaukee.
5½ acres near Brighton.
1, 2½, 10 and 20 acres from Cottage Grove-av. The cheapest pieces of property on South Side.
M. C. KELLEY, 157½ Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 lots in Hyde Park at a bargain. Will exchange for houses on leased ground or any other good property. This is the cheapest property in market. WEST & AUSTIN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Room 8, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Secure 340 feet on Prairie and Calumet-avs., near the Park and Sixtieth-st. Price 12 per foot. Nothing has been offered in the South Division within 30 days, as cheap as the above property. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Only 16 more of those splendid $300 lots. They are almost gone, and probably never will such another opportunity be offered to buy such desirable lots at such prices. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 126 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—And must be sold to-day, for $300 cash, so come now or never—Frame house, 24x36, two stories. Also, gold watch to exchange for business of any kind. Apply at 164 West Washington-st. CLYDESDALE.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st.
100 feet of choice property, all Grove, on Indiana-av., near Sixty-first-st. A No. 1 bargain.

FOR SALE—10 acre block, corner Western and North-avs. 16 acres corner Western-av. and Kinzie-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap lots 25x160 on Wabash and Michigan-avs., for $200 each. Also, lots 25x125 in Hyde Park, or Stony Island, at $60 each. Apply at 90 Monroe-st., Room 5, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A nice lot, 25x125, on Hurlbut-st., east front, near Centre-st., at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—Brick house, two-story and basement, all modern improvements, few to cash purchaser—very desirable, first-class—on Centre-av. Inquire at 159 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—A frame cottage house of seven rooms and lot northeast corner of Madison and Paulina-sts. Price $3,500, part on time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A good business corner lot on Laflin-st., near Taylor. Easy terms. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 126 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

Country Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Water power and 600 acres of improved land in a body, adjoining the city of Wilmington, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, 50 miles south of Chicago. Two large and commodious dwelling houses, three large and [illegible] tenant houses, three large barns, and other buildings, the whole under good fences, all in complete order, and upon the premises. Also, a splendid vineyard of 5,000 grapes, of the most approved sorts, [illegible], and an excellent training; 1,300 fruit trees, partly bearing; small fruits, &c., &c. The eligible tract of land lies upon both sides of the Kankakee River, a large and rapid current, running over a rock bottom, constituting an inexhaustible water power of almost illimitable capacity, and being the most available in the Northwest. The land is of the best quality, and the surrounding country is becoming densely populated. The Wilmington coal fields (the most northern in the State) are nearly all adjoining. The land is well watered and timbered. It is one of the best chances for an investment in the West. The property may be subdivided. Terms easy. Inquire of or address D. U. COBB, Wilmington, Ill.

FOR SALE—A farm, situated about seven miles from city limits on Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about half a mile from station. 160 acres, all fenced, under good cultivation, large house, large bearing orchard and every convenience for a dairy. Apply at 41 Michigan-av., from 9 to 11 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Farms from 40 acres up, near Hinsdale, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 18 miles from Chicago. Also, some splendid suburban residence property. Apply to ISAAC S. BUSH, Hinsdale.

FOR SALE—Farm, 160 acres, good improvements. For particulars call on or address JOHN HOWENSTINE, 178 State-st., Chicago.

IOWA LANDS—100 acres in Harrison County, near railroad, for sale or trade, at Room 13, 136 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—A house and lot, or two lots without house. Apply to JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 166 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—$3,000 or $4,000 on unencumbered State street corner property, north of Twenty-ninth-st. Address, stating terms, H A C, Tribune office.

Business Chances.

BEST NEWS DEPOT AND STATIONERY store in the city for sale at a bargain. Best chance in the city for a man with a little money. Call and see it, at 356 State-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE for sale, lease and fixtures, with stock. Rent low and doing a good business. Will sell for cash or trade for city property. Call at 349 West Adams-st.

HOTEL PROPERTY for sale. A first-class brick hotel, with furniture and fixtures, situated in one of the most flourishing towns in Western Michigan, and doing a good business. House and barn in first-rate repair, and furniture nearly new. One-half of purchase money can remain on the property for a term of years, or will exchange for Chicago city property. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber. A. H. SCOTT, 575 West Lake-st.

HARDWARE, TIN AND STOVE STORE for sale, in a good location, on West Side. Good reasons for selling. Good chance for a man with small capital. Address HARDWARE, Tribune office.

HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE for sale, location central. Sales last year, over $36,000. Address JOHN SCHAUB, 63 South Clark-st.

FINE MEAT MARKET for sale, in complete running order, including shop, barn, dwelling, &c. &c., on Cottage Grove. WM. GARNETT, 133 LaSalle-st., Boone Block, Room 16.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON for sale, or will sell lease without fixtures. Good location for business of any kind. Inquire at 52 State-st. G. M. COMSTOCK.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property—A good retail drug store, central location. Cheap rent. Other business cause of sale. Will give a good bargain. WING, TAYLOR & CO., 121 LaSalle-st.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE—Stock of about $9,000. All in running order, and doing a good business. Will sell cheap for cash or Chicago real estate. Address E. LEAVITT, Oneida, Ill.

MILLINERY—For sale, the stock and fixtures of a first-class millinery store, centrally located one of the oldest in the city, doing a good business, with three years' lease from 1st of May. Store fitted up superior to any in the city. Address 267 East Randolph-st.

ONE FOUR-STORY BRICK FLOURING MILL, steam engine and boiler, all complete, in the best wheat county in Indiana, for sale or trade for improved or improved farm. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 129 State-st.

ONE-HALF INTEREST for sale in the Star Iron Works, 262 South Market-st. Apply to J. H. SWART, 49 South Union-st.

PAPER MILL for sale. Being unable to give it my personal attention, I will sell the Rock Island Paper Mill cheap. B. HAKES, Proprietor, Rock Island, Ill.

RARE CHANCE—For Sale or Exchange—A stock of dry goods, well assorted, with domestics amounting to about $6,000 worth. Will exchange for a house and lot or good farm, or sold low for cash or part cash and part real estate. Address P. O. Box 62, Beloit, Wis.

SADDLERY, HARNESS and Boot and Shoe Business for sale, in one of the best towns in Illinois, doing a good paying business. Capital required $5,000. Reason for selling, poor health. Letters addressed to E. B. MANN, Clayton, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

SOMETHING better than real estate. A two years' lease of a three-story brick building and cellar, with first-class grocery fixtures. YOUNG & ODELL, 69 State-st.

SALOON LICENSE for sale. Apply by letter, stating cash that you will give, to HENRY MOTT, 169 West Lake-st.

SHOP for sale, with two turning lathes, buzz and jigger saws, &c., also, one railhead, for turning broom handles, all in good running order, located in Wauseon, Ohio, 52 miles west of Toledo, on Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, in well timbered country. Will sell at a bargain. If so, address W. T. ALTMAN, Wauseon, Ohio, or G. N. ALLEN, Room 3 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Ill.

WANTED—To exchange, 3 residence lots for small stock of cigars and tobacco. Address A Y M, Tribune office.

WANTED—To exchange, 9 residence lots for a good gold watch and chain. Address GOLD, Tribune office.

$600 CASH will secure to a good man a city business guaranteed good—worth five times its price. Reason for selling, I cannot give my personal attention. Call at 18 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

Strayed—Stolen.

STRAYED—From 484 West Twelfth-st., on the morning of the 8th inst., a Black Pony about 13 hands high. White star in forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 165 South Water st.

STRAYED—From 1373 Wabash-av., on the [illegible] a nearly white cow, with red neck and short horns. A liberal reward will be paid on return of the same.

STOLEN—From T. Ryan's grocery store, [illegible] South [illegible], Tuesday night, March 9, three [illegible] and $20 reward will be paid for the return of the same or apprehension of the thief.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A new, well-built and commodious house, containing eleven rooms, on Oakey-av., near Douglas University, Cottage Grove. Rent $500 per annum. Apply to EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 54 Lake-st.

TO RENT—House 608 Wabash-av., and part of furniture, nearly new (value about $1,000) for sale for cash, balance of furniture rented with the house. Possession given immediately. Address F. S. LEONARD, 111 South Water-st.

TO RENT—House—And furniture for sale, furnished entire. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. Apply on the premises. No. 571 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—House of 6 rooms, in good repair, one-half block from cars, $25 per month. Key at 125 Sedgwick-st. Inquire of J. K. SOUTER, LIN. 167 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A large house containing 18 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house; also, part of furniture for sale; cheap for cash. Inquire of WING, TAYLOR & CO., 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—The two-story frame house 1109 Prairie-av., containing all modern improvements, &c. Apply to W. & J. V. A. BUTLER, Room 3 Smith & Nixon Building.

TO RENT—The two first-class four-story brick houses, containing all modern improvements, Nos. 357 and 359 Illinois-st. No admittance to see them except from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m. Apply to W. & J. V. A. BUTLER, Room 3 Smith & Nixon Building.

TO RENT—Nos. 334 and 336 Wabash-av., to parties who will purchase furniture, which is in good condition. They will be rented separately or together.

TO RENT—The five-story marble front store No. 27 Lake-st., from May 1st. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 118 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—By C. McDonnell, 151 Randolph-st., Nos. 312 and 314 West Randolph-st., two commodious residences; 37 Market-st., store and basement; 366 May-st., a desirable residence; 122 South Wells-st., store and dwelling, with lease and fixtures for sale.

TO RENT—And Furniture For Sale—An elegantly furnished house, well adapted for a boarding-house, on South Green-st., near Washington. Rent low. For permits apply to HARVEY, MASON & CO., 104 and 106 East Madison-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Rooms, with power suitable for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire on the premises, corner Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—Newly furnished and very neat front rooms. Excellent location in brick block 69 Monroe-st., near State. Apply Room 18.

TO RENT—101 North Dearborn-st., an elegantly furnished room to gentleman and lady or two single gents, with board; also, one or two day boarders wanted; new brick house; private family. References required.

TO RENT—Desirable furnished rooms, without board, near the Post Office. Apply at 49 East Adams-st., near State.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—First and second lofts, 74 and 76 Lake-st., 21x150. E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 74 and 76 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Offices, houses, stores and business property. SHIPHERD, SWEET & CO., 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—Desk room on ground floor. Apply immediately at 130 State-st. G. A. STANFORD & CO.

TO RENT—Store 150 Lake-st. E. BLACKMAN, Room 12, Magie's Building.

TO RENT—The upper floors of 74 State-st., between Washington and Randolph. Inquire on the premises, up stairs, in hat factory. Possession given immediately.

TO RENT—From May 1st, 1869, first, third, fourth and fifth floors of 14 South Clark-st. Apply to THOMAS LONERGAN, No. 18 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—From 1st of May, four-story store, No. 72 East Randolph-st. Inquire of SAMPSON & DREW, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Several large basement and first floor offices in marble-front building, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts. SHIPHERD, SWEET & CO., 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—Part of a pleasant double office, or desk room, to a desirable party. References exchanged. Inquire at Room 8, No. 168 South Clark-st.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Dock and yard on North Pier, 50x300 feet, suitable for lumber yard. Inquire of T. GOODWILLIE, North Pier Planing Mill.

Wanted to Lease.

WANTED—To Lease—75 feet of ground on State or South Clark-st. south of Twelfth-st. for a term of years. R. D. AMBROSE, care Tribune office.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—About the 1st of April, a cottage, or upper part of house, of 5 or 6 rooms, with water and conveniences. Location within a mile from Court House, and good neighborhood. Terms must be reasonable. Any party having such a place will find a good tenant by addressing, with particulars, TENANT, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a widow lady without children, a house of 7 or 8 rooms, in a good locality to business, furnished or unfurnished. Would board the owner in pay for rent. Address, with full particulars, BELVIE, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A one set woollen mill, water-power preferred. Address, stating full particulars, MANUFACTURER, care Childs House, Kendallville, Noble County, Ind.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house, on South Side, with barn, by a responsible party. Small family, without children. Apply to L. A. GILBERT, 141 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—To Rent—From May 1st, a house on South Side, east of State, south of Peck court, and north of Eighteenth-st. Rent not to exceed $1,000 per annum. Address M A S, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Within 20 minutes' walk of Court House and in pleasant location, a part of a house, or rooms, suitable for housekeeping, for a family of two. Address CLARK [illegible].

WANTED—To Rent—By a responsible tenant, furnished house, well located, for small private family. (No children.) Address BANKER, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Two furnished rooms, with board, in a private family, in a good locality in neighborhood. Best references given. Address J C S, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a prompt paying tenant, a house of 6 or 7 rooms, situated between Halsted and Curtis, and Fulton and Madison-sts. Address, stating terms, Box 773 Post Office.

WANTED—To Rent—2 furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of the Court House. Address HARRY M., Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—Two nice furnished rooms, with two beds, in a private family, for two young gentlemen. Address 512 Post Office Box.

WANTED—To Rent—I want a comfortably furnished room, or suite of rooms, without board, to rent within 15 minutes' walk of the Court House. Private family preferred. Satisfactory references given. Address, stating terms, &c., CINCINNATI, Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A vacant lot, on reasonable terms, for a term of years, or would buy a house on leased lot if centrally located, either on North or South Side. Address H, Tribune office.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—One bay horse, 7 years old; one good three-spring express wagon. To be sold together or separately. Inquire at 295 South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for real estate—A matched span of gentleman's driving horses. Can trot in three minutes together. Apply at office of SHERMAN & DORATHY, No. 105 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2 light wagons, 2 sets of harness, one young horse. Apply at 134 South Water st., or 199 State st.

FOR SALE—One bay horse, 7 years old, one good three-spring express wagon. To be sold together or separately. Inquire at 295 South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—A light shifting-top buggy, nearly new; one open buggy, cheap; also, a few Democrat business buggies, a fine family sleigh and harness, very cheap, at 366 State-st. L. P. HATHAWAY.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $20,000, to extend a well established woollen manufacturing business in one of the best located towns in the Northwest. A practical man preferred. For further particulars apply to STURGES, McALLISTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $300 or $300, in a tip-top saloon, in good location. Best chance in the city. Apply to S. D. MATTHEWS & CO., Room 8, No. 167 Clark-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—A gentleman thoroughly practical in the liquor trade, compounding, &c., wants a partner to join him in erecting a copper distillery for making a superior Bourbon whiskey and other liquors, in some improving outside town. Capital required from $3,000 to $4,000. Address C M G, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well established, active and neat manufacturing business, at 136 [illegible] second floor. The best of references given and required.

PARTNER—Wanted—To engage in a safe and profitable business, with cash capital of $15,000. Reference given and required. State where an interview can be had. Address L C, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—$250 will purchase a half interest in a real estate office long established. Inquire at 259 South Clark-st., Room 5, up stairs.

Personal.

PERSONAL—If P. C. H. is in the West, let him write home at once as his friends are suffering great anxiety.

PERSONAL—A discreet young Frenchman, just arrived from Orleans, aged 26, desires to make the acquaintance of a lady in good circumstances. Object—mutual improvement. Address in confidence, A. LASQUINET, Post Office.

PERSONAL—A young gentleman of means and highest respectability desires to form the acquaintance of some lady of refinement, with a view to finding an agreeable and congenial friend. Address GEORGE KELLOGG, Chicago P. O.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—I have a nearly new hunting-case 18-karat gold patent lever English watch that I will sell for $125. It cost $150 in gold last April. There is no better timekeeper in Chicago. Will refer to any respectable watchmaker in the city as to its worth. Sell because I need the money. Will not trade. Address WATCH, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A gold watch worth $100, for cash, or trade for real estate or anything of value. Address A C K, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A large-sized model of a full-rigged ship, all complete. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at 300 South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—Household furniture, nearly new—complete outfit for a two-story and basement house—with or without the house. Location north of Eighteenth-st., on a desirable avenue. Apply at Room 8, No. 3 South Water-st.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On Friday, March 5th, one gold ear ring, the upper part triangular-shape, with two pendants; lower part oval, engraved, with two black enamel. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 1318 Prairie-av., or 69 Lake-st.

LOST—Between Twenty-ninth st. and Eldridge-court on the 9th or 10th inst., a small pocketbook. A liberal reward will be paid if left at 61 Washington-st., down stairs, and no questions asked.

LOST—On the evening of March 9th, a fur collar, on the way from 363 Wabash-av. to St. Mary's Church. The finder will please return it to the owner, at 363 Wabash-av., where it will be rewarded.

LOST—Plain gold ring, marked on inside "Herbert from Lottie." Full value of said ring will be paid finder on delivery at General Railroad Ticket Office, 55 South Clark-st.

LOST—On Monday, the 8th, a medium-sized oval cameo pin. It is valued as a family keepsake. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with C. KRAUSE, Jeweller, 128 South Clark-st., or at 36 West Taylor-st.

FOUND—March 1st, on Halsted-st., three horse blankets, which the owner can have by calling at 69 Archer-av.

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Immediately, energetic salesmen to solicit orders for patented articles, $75 to $150 per week. Apply personally, O. R. STANFORD & CO., 136 State-st.

WANTED—A smart boy to learn the drug business. Must be well recommended and reside with his parents. Apply at 37 Rush-st., at 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A few good bridge mechanics. Apply at No. 9 Clark-st. F. E. CANDA.

WANTED—Experienced travelling agents for a hoop skirt manufactory. Address F. & CO., Tribune office.

WANTED—This day, a good man cook, or man and wife. Also, a few farm hands, at EMPLOYMENT HEADQUARTERS, Room 3 Lind's Block.

WANTED—Salesmen for the three best selling 25 cent articles in America. Come and see, and if you are not satisfied I will pay your expenses to Chicago and return. Sample by mail, 25 cents; the three, 75 cents. St. Charles Hotel, 410 South Clark-st. A. MASSEY.

WANTED—A man or boy to take care of two horses and a cow, and work about the house. Call at 91 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A first-class carriage blacksmith. Call between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m. at N. D. HUNTER'S, 362 Lake st.

WANTED—A first-class boot and shoe salesman, one who can command a good trade. None others need apply. Address, with real name, BROGANS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A boy from 14 to 16 years old. Apply at 107 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—An active, intelligent boy about 16 years old, but able to work. Must come well recommended for honesty. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of CONGRESS COLLAR CO., 13 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—We wish to hire at once for one year, three experienced and two inexperienced salesmen to sell goods by sample and make collectors. Also, one general travelling agent. O. D. ORVIS & CO., over 123 and 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A boy to do work about the house and run errands. Apply at No. 349 Wabash-av.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—300 good stout laborers, on the South Pacific Railroad. Wages $2, $2.25 and $2.75 per day. For full particulars and transportation apply to L. C. HOLMES, Agent for the Company, 73 Clark-st., or L. T. MORROCK, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—A porter, 1 teamster, 3 waiters, 1 bartender, 2 men for general work, 1 blacksmith, 2 carpenters, 4 [illegible] makers and 4 farm hands. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 165 East Washington-st., Room 19. By mail send 10c for reply. We guarantee every place advertised.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Milliners—Three first-class trimmers, six first-class bonnet makers. Apply to MRS. M. DUNN, 55 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A first-class milliner, to go to one of the largest and best towns in Iowa. A good situation, good wages, pleasant place to live and do business. Travelling expenses paid. Must come well recommended. Apply to WEBSTER & GAGE, 73 Lake-st.

WANTED—A dressmaker, to oversee a shop in the country. Also, a good girl to do housework and take the whole care of it. References required. Address Mrs. H. R. BANKER, Sharon, Wis.

WANTED—In a small private seminary, a teacher, a French lady, or one educated in France. Must also understand English and music. Address JACQUES, care of Letter Carrier No. 48.

WANTED—A good girl to do ironing, or a laundress, with a private family. Apply, for one day, at 135 Elizabeth-st., West Side.

House Servants.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 143 West Madison-st.

WANTED—An honest, pleasant girl, German, Swedish or Norwegian preferred, to do second work and assist in the care of two children. Must be a good washer and ironer. Good references required. Call from 10 to 12 a. m., at 809 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A girl in a family of two. Must be a good cook. None but those who can furnish the best of references need apply. Call at Room 7, No. 168 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, at No. 332 North LaSalle-st. Swedish or German preferred.

WANTED—A girl, a cook, washer and ironer, to whom good wages will be paid. Apply at 869 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Must give good reference. Apply at 319 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A neat, tidy Protestant girl, to do general housework in a family of two persons. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply immediately to Mr. S. L. DAVIS, Oakland-av., third house east of Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—At 65 Rush-st., a first-class cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. To one thoroughly competent, with good references, liberal wages will be paid. None others need apply.

WANTED—A young girl, from 12 to 15 years of age, to assist in the care of a child. Apply immediately at 411 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, a German preferred, at 267 Huron-st.

WANTED—First class cooks and laundresses; German, Norwegian and Danish girls for first rate places; and those wanting good to call at Intelligence Office, 132 East Washington-st., Room 20, up stairs.

WANTED—10 good cooks, 20 girls for general housework and second work in private families and hotels to-day. Call early. Also, situation for a first-class cook. 72 East Randolph-st. BUNTER & WOOD.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, or miscellaneous goods of any kind. By sending a letter to J. GELDER, 388 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—Watches of all kinds at a high price, old, broken, also good watches, old gold, silver, jewelry, guns, pistols, musical instruments, &c., &c. Highest prices paid in cash at BARTLETT'S, 96 East Madison-st., south of Market.

WANTED—All who want to rent offices, stores, houses and business property of any kind, to send description and terms to SHIPHERD, SWEET & CO., 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—Some good man to act in the capacity of porter in a wholesale clothing house, who has full experience in that line, and who can give satisfactory references as to capability and honesty. Apply at HENOCH BROS. & CO., 25 Lake-st.

WANTED—Lumber in exchange for a first-class piano. Address MUSIC TEACHER, P. O. Box 1436, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—2,000 acres of prairie broken. I will give $3 per acre. $3.50 for second year's breaking. Rouses furnished. D. RANKIN, Loda, Ill.

WANTED—A table counter, about 16 feet long. One with drawers preferred. Apply at the scale warehouse of FORSYTH & CO., No. 9 Michigan-av.

WANTED—Parties having $500 to $1,000, and desirous of entering into a profitable and permanent business, will please address or call on E K, No. 134 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

WANTED—An experienced hardwareman, with $5,000 to $10,000 capital, can hear of an opportunity to take partnership in one of the best established businesses in stoves, house furnishing goods, &c., with the very best opportunity for extension into the general wholesale trade. Full particulars by applying to FRANK STURGES & CO., No. 199 Randolph st., Chicago.

WANTED—The great Gypsy Palmist and Magnetic Doctress cures permanently all manner of disease. Will restore the hidden mysteries of life told should not fail to see her. Those living at a distance may consult her by enclosing $1, name, age, and lock of hair, and will receive a true history of their lives. Address 401 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Salesmen everywhere. This is no humbug and is worth investigating. Be sure to call and see or send 25c for sample, with terms. Address W. T. McCOMB & CO., 37 Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—All persons who are willing to assist in the formation of a chess club in this city, and who will help sustain one after it is formed, please address, with references, ROBERT SAXON, Tribune office.

WANTED—To trade for city property, improved farms or wild lands, about $4,500 worth of goods. Address, for three days, MERCHANT, Tribune office.

WANTED—To borrow, $5,000 on good real estate security—house and lot on South Side. Address H. HAYNES, Tribune office.

WANTED—Boy having $100 or $200, to learn the drug business. Address, giving references, C A H, Tribune office.

WANTED—Parties having $1,000, and desirous of entering into a profitable business, call at 188 Washington-st., Rooms 26 and 28.

WANTED—$4,000, to fit up store in one of the best localities in the city. Will pay 10 per cent interest, or will give interest in rental. Address H A, Tribune office.

WANTED—A young man, 27 years old, well educated, proprietor of a good business, wishes to get married. A small sum of money is expected. Applicant will please to answer under the address of G. R. CAMNAN, Post Office.

WANTED—To buy, a second-hand 12-foot counter. Also, a black sofa. Any one having such to dispose of can address, stating particulars, or call on FELT BROS., 31 East Kinzie-st.

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court.—Suites of elegant rooms, furnished and unfurnished, for first-class families or gentlemen; also one single room.

40 Monroe-st.—Furnished front room for two or three gentlemen. Fire, gas and good English board. Terms reasonable. Table room for day boarders. MRS. S.

44 Monroe-st., South Side—Good board and pleasant rooms. Also, day boarders wanted.

112 North Dearborn-st., corner of Ohio—A nice suite of front rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, or single rooms if preferred. Good board. References exchanged.

144 East Monroe-st.—Good board and pleasant rooms, near business centre of city. A few day boarders wanted. Terms reasonable.

215 South State-st.—To Rent—Seven well furnished rooms, with board. Five minutes' walk from Post Office. J. R. SNYDER, Prop.

249 Indiana-st.—A nicely furnished front suite, and one single room, with board. References exchanged.

265 Wabash av.—To rent, with board—A large room on first floor, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also two rooms for single gentlemen, all well furnished.

284 Illinois st., corner of Rush—First-class board, with fine rooms, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Only five minutes' walk from Lake-st. Day boarders accommodated.

805 and 807 Wabash av.—A suite of parlors (unfurnished). Also furnished front room, for single gentlemen, with first-class board.

ON Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.—Good room, good family board and pleasant society. Convenient. Desirable. Reference required. WING, TAYLOR & CO., 121 LaSalle-st.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, South Clark-st., offers extra inducements to ladies and gentlemen in search of a good home, at reasonable rates. Rooms en suite or single.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a gentleman and his wife, with a suite of rooms on first floor, (or but one flight above the dining-room), with the use of barn, and board of coachman. References given and required. Address T, Tribune office.

BOARD—A gentleman desires furnished rooms, or one large room, with board, in a private family, for himself, wife, and child three years old. Location South or West Side, convenient to cars. Terms not to exceed $25 a week. Address E. S. Tribune office, stating all particulars. No boarding-house answers wanted.

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of John Marsland, who left his home in March last. He is 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair, grey [illegible] [illegible] Any person knowing his whereabouts will confer a favor by notifying C. BOWNTREE, Rochester, Racine Co., Wis.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of the whereabouts of Henry G. Keen, formerly a member of the [illegible] Infantry, and afterwards a [illegible]. Address W. C. BRACE, care Horton, Kellogg, Brace, 151 Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—As tinner or jobber and sheet iron worker. Address CHAS. A. HARTMAN, 147 South Wells-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who has had several years' experience in a dry goods store, as salesman in a dry goods house. Wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Good references given. Address A C, 1269 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk in some respectable business, by a young man from the East, who has had three years' experience and is willing to work. Good references given. Can give employment soon if secured. No objection to go into the country. Address immediately G S B, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do second work in a private family, or clerk in a confectionery store. Well acquainted with the business. Best of city references given. Apply for three days in Jewelry Store, 236 East Madison st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who is not afraid to work, in some place where he could make himself useful. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Address J I, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a German gardener; has worked in France, and thoroughly understands his business. Address WILHELM, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of steady habits, in a wholesale or retail business. Best of city references given. Address for two days J L, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two young men from the country, to learn the business of railroad machinists. Address or apply to C. V. PATRICK, 462 West Madison-st. No employment agents need apply.

REAL ESTATE—A respectable and reliable young gentleman, from the East, would like to find a position with a first-class conveyancer. Has had some experience. Speaks German. Unimpeachable city and Eastern references. Address, immediately, WEST END, P. O. Box 6602, Chicago.

$2,000. A RESPECTABLE, energetic and thoroughly reliable young man from the East wishes to obtain a foothold in some first class mercantile house. Books and shop preferred. Speaks and writes German. No objection to travelling. Would loan his employer above amount on real estate security. Best of city and Eastern references. Address PHILADELPHUS, P. O. Box 6602, Chicago.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—As forewoman in a millinery store, by a lady of experience in buying and selling at wholesale, also doing ordinary business and work of retail store. Reliable reference given and required. Address P O Box 33, Crawfordsville, Ind.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—For a woman and boy, the woman as housekeeper and boy for chores in some respectable family. Has the best of references if desired. Apply immediately at No. 56 Wells-st., near the bridge.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a highly respectable American lady, as housekeeper in a private family. Is competent and has city references. Applications to be made at Mrs. BATES', No. 191 East Madison-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady, fully competent, as cashier or saleswoman. Good city reference furnished. Address M & D, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper or for general housework, where she can retain her little girl, two years old. Address AMERICAN LADY, for two days, 152 East Washington-st., Room 30.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl lately arrived in the city from New York, as vegetable cook or cook in a hotel. Apply, for two days, at 198 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a colored woman, as nurse in a good family in the South Division. She has lived in my family for the last six years, and I can recommend her as competent, faithful and every way reliable. Parties wishing further particulars may call upon me at my office, No. 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 12 and 13. SAMUEL GEHR.

SITUATION—Wanted—For second work or general housework, in an American family, West Side preferred, by a girl with good references and experienced. Call on or address ELIZABETH, 160 East Monroe-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent Scotch girl, to do second work. Is a good plain sewer. Good references given. Inquire at 234 Oak-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Swedish girl in a private family as cook. References given. Apply at 187 North Thompson-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl to do second work, or as nurse girl. Can furnish best of references. Address L, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do general housework in a small private family. Address E W S, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl to do general housework. Good references given. Apply at 929 Michigan av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl as first-class cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Best of city references given. Call at 166 Third-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family. West Side preferred. Apply, for two days, at 184 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two girls to do general housework. Good references if required. Apply at 770 Indiana-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—As cook, by an experienced person, in a private family. West Side preferred. Address E S, 503 State-st., near Twelfth.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper in a private family. Call or address for a week, F S, 180 Wabash-av.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Sights and Secrets of the National Capital. A work descriptive of Washington City; the high and low life of the national capital; hidden mysteries; villainies and corruptions; the inside workings of the government; and showing how money is squandered; how officials are black-mailed; how congressional measures are lobbied through, &c. The spiciest and most thrilling, entertaining and instructive book of the day. Send for circulars, with terms, &c. Address JONES, JUNKIN & CO., 167 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. It contains 35 fine engravings, and is the spiciest, most thrilling, instructive, and cheapest work of the kind published. Price only $2.75 per copy. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. [illegible] sold 60 [illegible] [illegible] Send for circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 126 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION—Inferior works of the above are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.75 per copy.

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in both English and German. A thoroughly scientific work, written in plain language, with a cure for symptoms and treatment of disease, embracing the Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic and Herbal modes of treatment, with the highest medical authority of this country. It contains the matter of a $5 volume. Price, cloth bound, only $2.50. The most popular and quickly selling book in the market. Agents are now averaging 100 subscribers per week. One agent reports 120 and another 192 for last week. Another reports 232 for the first week. One agent has averaged 22 per day for the past two months. One man writes, "By the aid of prescriptions in Our Family Physician, I have not only saved a large doctor bill but my boy's life." &c. It is a work of great practical value, and is emphatically the book for the million. Send for circular, terms and full particulars. Address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 5 Custom House-place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—New Sectional Map of Missouri now ready. The only accurate and reliable map of the State published. Sample sent on receipt of $1.25. Send for circulars. GEO. F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECEIPT BOOK. $5 to every agent, $1 to every subscriber. A complete and reliable guide to the mysteries of health, with the care, cure and management of the sick, and much other good and inexpensive living, and of household economy. Invaluable to every family and everybody. Contains over 600 pages. Price $1.50. The very best. Address, with stamp, stating territory desired, GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—PRESIDENT GRANT AND CABINET, mounted on rollers, nicely colored and varnished; size 28x36. May be sold at every station. Our splendid steel engraving of Grant family, size 15x19, now ready. Postpaid, $1 or both, or $1 separately. For best agents' goods, address GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere, to sell our Improved White Wire Clothes-lines; agents make from $10 to $30 a day. Enclose stamp for particulars. METALLIC CLOTHES-LINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—New Sectional Map of Illinois, giving names of townships, distances between stations, &c., &c. Size, 32x36 inches. Send $1 for sample, with agents' circulars. GEORGE F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Dr. WM. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Also for the Devotional and Practical Family Bible, finely illustrated and very attractive. Send for circulars. Address H. C. TREAT, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Maps, Charts, Lithographs, Photographs (8 sizes), Steel Engravings, Prize Packages, Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Oval and Square Frames, &c., &c. Our sectional State Maps are the finest published. Large commissions and constant employment. Our agents are making from $10 to $20 per day. Send for new circulars. GEORGE F. CRAM, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Call or write at once for terms of a new article, just out, sells at sight. Very small capital required; 75c on the $1.00 profit. E. H. STANFORD & CO., 136 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted — Immediately. Male and female agents to sell an article just patented. $25 to $50 per week can be made by men and women who are willing to work. No indolent persons need apply. SECOMB & NEWCOMBE, 169 Washington-st., Rooms 26 and 28.

AGENTS—Wanted—And County Rights for sale everywhere, for Koerner's fluid gas. Cheaper, better and safer than kerosene oil. Apply to CHAS. KOERNER & CO., No. 131 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted — Ladies only — For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. New, desirable, salable, durable, cheap and profitable. Profits 300 per cent. Two dozen sent for $3. Will sell for $12 in half a day. Sample and circulars sent to any address for stamp. Send for circular. Address Mrs. W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6612, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $50 per week paid to male or female with $5 to $8 capital; 90 cents on the dollar. Business permanent and pleasant. Smart agents clear $30 per day. Send stamp for sample, or 25 cents for double sample. I. W. CHAPPELL, 77 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell "Wells' Every Man His Own Lawyer." "Indispensable to every business man." — *Cincinnati Commercial*. "A comprehensive digest of law could not be issued." —*N. Y. Tribune*. Send for circular. W. S. KERSEE, 66 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted at $10 to $20 per day for our needle and sewing silk packages. Four papers of needles and eight skeins of sewing silk for 25 cents, and other goods by the dozen, or sample for 50 cents; worth $2. Everybody is astonished at the wonderful inducements we offer. Call and see SMAY & CO., 92 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

Machinery.

CUSTOM-MADE LEATHER BELTING manufactured by MUNSON & WHITMARSH, 29 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine, 2 to 20-horse; Farr's Trip Hammer; Putnam's Portable Burr Stone Mills. H. M. AMES, 79 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Stationary and portable steam engines, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, and 20-horse power. Also engines for threshing, mounted on iron wheels. Call at 24 Lake-st. A. N. WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—A 40-horse power engine and boiler. Been used two years. Boiler 16x54; smokestack, heater, connections, &c., all complete, for half price. For particulars inquire of T. GOODWILLIE, North Pier Planing Mill.

FOR SALE—H. B. Smith's celebrated patent machinery for working wood—general variety. Machines better and prices less than any other. Planers, [illegible], &c. Also, a few [illegible] [illegible] 128 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, iron planers, engine lathes, upright drills, bolt cutters, shafting, pulleys, hangers, [illegible] pumps, wood-working machinery of all kinds. [illegible] Send for circular. [illegible] 198 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—At McGregor's, 93 South Canal-st., locomotive boiler, fifty-horse power. Price low. Steam engines of all sizes. Mills, belting, &c.

FOR SALE—At 418 West Lake-st., one 12-horse engine and boiler, run eight months; [illegible] shafting, trip-hammer, grindstones, [illegible] Also, a lot of [illegible] [illegible] machinery without leases if wished for. Inquire on the premises.

Pianos.

FOR SALE—A new piano—Cost $650. Will be sold for $400. For particulars address C. J. WHITE, care P. O. Box 183.

TO RENT—One handsome rosewood seven octave piano, at 35 Twenty-sixth-st.

WASHINGTON.

Another Crowd of Visitors at the White House Yesterday.

Army and Naval Officers Pay Their Respects to the President.

List of Probable Chairmen of House Committees.

The Public Credit Bill, with the Gold Contract Section Omitted, Passed in the House.

General Sickles to Have the Mexican Mission.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, March 12.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House was a busy place to-day. The morning was given up to Senators, Representatives and office-seekers. At half-past 11, thirty or forty naval officers, headed by Secretary Borie and Admiral Porter, appeared and were formally presented in the East Room to the President, and at noon fifty or sixty army officers, headed by Secretary Schofield and General Sherman, came in and were also presented. The Cabinet then met for an hour, and at 2 o'clock a delegation of twenty Virginians were admitted. They made a brief speech, to which the President responded that he hoped to see Virginia admitted at an early day. His influence in the administration would be given to bringing about this result. A delegation of Irish representatives then called and paid their respects, and the day closed with a reception of the Vermont Congressional delegation.

AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Boutwell was early at the Treasury Department to-day, and in the course of the morning received the heads of bureaus in his office. He did not do any business, and was sworn in at noon by Chief Justice Cartter. A good many Senators, Representatives and office-seekers called, and some of the latter filed their papers. He was at the White House all the afternoon, and attended the Cabinet meeting with the other members.

SECRETARY RAWLINS

was sworn in and commissioned to-day, but did not visit the War Department. He will probably resign his commission of Brigadier General in the army next week, if not to-morrow. He was at the White House in the afternoon, and stood by the President when the army and navy officers were received.

SECRETARY BORIE

has Admiral Porter with him to aid in getting the Navy Department in working order. The office of Assistant Secretary has been abolished by Congress, and the Chief Clerk, who was with Admiral Goldsborough for a long time, will perform the duties heretofore appertaining to that office.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX

is going West with his family next week, to be gone ten days or so. He will return and remain until Congress adjourns. When he goes away Senator Anthony will be elected Vice President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

MINISTER WASHBURNE

doesn't go to France till the end of April. His family goes West next Wednesday, and he will follow in the course of two or three weeks thereafter, to put his private business in order before going abroad.

FEDERAL OFFICES IN IOWA.

The Iowa Senators and Representatives have had a consultation and adopted the following declaration:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this delegation that in cases where Republican incumbents of Federal offices were removed by order of Andrew Johnson solely because of their devotion to Republican principles, they should be endorsed for appointment to the positions from which they were removed, unless, in the opinion of the Representative or Senator in whose district the incumbents there should be countervailing reasons for such restoration.

QUAKERS FOR OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Congressman Julian, of Indiana, who represents a larger Quaker element than any other member of the House, is urging upon the Secretary of the Interior the appointment of a Friend as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This may not be done, perhaps, but it is certain that the President will use Quakers largely in carrying out his Indian policy.

SECRETARY FISH.

There seems to be no doubt that Hamilton Fish will accept the State Department, but that he will not enter on his duties till the last of next week.

GENERAL SHERIDAN

arrived this afternoon, and will stay some days. He approves Longstreet's appointment at New Orleans.

SICKLES TO HAVE THE MEXICAN MISSION.

The most important news of to-day is that General Sickles is going to Mexico as our Minister, and the President said to-day that his nomination would be laid before the Senate on Monday or Tuesday.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD TO HAVE A FOREIGN MISSION.

General Butterfield, he said, would be given a foreign mission, but what one it will be is not stated.

ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution to adjourn in two weeks was carried through the House almost unanimously this afternoon, but nobody need expect adjournment at that time, or even in four weeks from now, unless a change of judgment can be made in the Senate. That body has laid out business enough to last till the end of April certain.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Members really know but little about the committees of the House. There was great disappointment because the Speaker did not announce them to-day. The matter now goes over till Monday. There has been a deal of contention, and many sharp letters have been addressed to Mr. Blaine, and several stormy interviews had with him. The following is the most reliable list that can be obtained among members: Schenck Chairman of the Ways and Means, with Butler second, and Kelley and McCarthy after him; Butler Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee; Scofield, Naval Affairs; Bingham, Judiciary; Logan, Military; Dawes, Appropriation, with Garfield second; Farnsworth, Post Offices; Cook, Roads and Canals; Hooper, Banking and Currency, with Judd second; Sidney Clarke, Indian Affairs; Lawrence, of Ohio, or Washburn, of Massachusetts, Claims; Laflin, Printing; O'Neil or Dixon, Commerce; Julian, Public Lands; Coburn, Private Land Claims; Orth and Cullom, Territories and Revision of the Laws; Poland, Patents; Jenckes, Railroads. Men who have been busy all day trying to ascertain the Pacific Railroad Committee have fixed upon the following remarkable collection: Wheeler, of New York, Chairman; Judd, Blair, Preston, Voorhees, Van Horn, Axtell, Roots, VanTrump.

THE NEW ORLEANS APPOINTMENTS

make a good deal of talk. The President offered Steedman's place to Colonel Lost, of his late staff, and now on duty at the White House, but Lost declined it, and then Steckdale was nominated. He will be confirmed without opposition. Just what will be done with Longstreet cannot yet be told, though the probabilities seem to be that a confirmation will be carried. Some Republicans praise the President for making this nomination, while others denounce him in strong terms. Longstreet is as good a Republican lately as anybody.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL,

as passed by the House this afternoon, is simply the first section of that passed by the old Congress last week and pocketed by Mr. Johnson. The second section was cut out because the late decision of the Supreme Court is thought to render it unnecessary. The Senate having already agreed to strike out this section, the House bill can be taken up there on Monday and passed at once if talking is stopped.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS,

which was announced to-day, will hold its first meeting on Monday and then pass upon the certificates of the Georgians who claim seats in the House. The first contested seat case to come up is that of Covode, and next that of Myers, of Philadelphia.

ANOTHER POCKETED BILL.

The bill adding two Majors to the Judge Advocate's corps of the army is one of those which it has been discovered Johnson pocketed last week, though he promised army officers that he would give it his signature.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL AND HIS OFFICE-SEEKING FRIENDS.

Washington, March 12—Secretary Boutwell received his commission from the State Department during the Cabinet session this morning, and entered formally upon his duties at the Treasury Department this afternoon. Mr. Boutwell was met upon his arrival at his office this afternoon by a number of anxious applicants for places, among whom were those well known as Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue; while others were willing to accept any position that can be obtained, ranging from the higher offices in the Treasury down to first class clerk.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

At 11 o'clock this morning the officers of the navy stationed in and around Washington proceeded in a body to the office of Secretary Borie, where they were presented to him by Rear Admiral Dahlgren, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. The Secretary received them in a most cordial manner. The entire party, headed by the Secretary, went in a body to the Executive Mansion, where, as they entered the east room and waited a few moments to be presented to the President. After a short time the President, accompanied by General Dent, entered the East Room, and was introduced to the officers by Vice Admiral Porter. They all shook him by the hand. Prominent among those present were Vice Admiral Porter, Rear Admirals Shubrick, Smith, Goldsborough, Dahlgren, Poor, Howard and Powell. While the naval officers were exchanging salutations in the East Room, the officers of the army, headed by the Secretary Schofield, entered the White House and were shown into the East Room. General Sherman approached the President, the two shook hands warmly and vigorously. He then introduced the officers in turn, all of whom were profuse in their congratulations. Among the distinguished officers present were General Meigs, Barry, Meigs, Ferry, Sarnes, Thomas, Hardie, Hancock, and others. During the interview the Secretary of War, General Rawlins, entered the East Room and was instantly surrounded by an eager crowd of officers, both of army and navy, who earnestly congratulated him upon his appointment as the Head of the War Office.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.

The rush of visitors to the White House was as great this morning as heretofore, but the crowd was [illegible] [illegible]

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NEW YORK.

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